THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14, NO. 30. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1896. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Can You Afford It.

Can you afford to keep on buying at credit stores when under our CASH and ONE PRICE system you can save all the way from 10 to 30 per cent on that new dress, jacket or pair of shoes you are going to buy this week?

Most Important of All

in buying the fall outfit is the selection of a cloak. The style, the fit, the quality and the price must be all right or the garment will not be satisfactory. No firm realizes this better than we do, or has made greater effort to select a line of garments correct in every respect. You are invited to inspect our line, and whether you buy or not will receive polite attention. We will trust to your judgment when you see the stock, and are not afraid that you will buy elsewhere.

4 Especially Good things in Jackets this week.

No. 1213 Chinchilla Jacket, $6.00 value, at.....$4 19
No. 1162 Black Kersey Beaver Jacket, $7 value..... 4 98
No. 1112 Black Boucle Jacket, cheap at $7.50..... 5 48
No. 1116 Black Boucle Jacket, very stylish, others ask you $8.00, our price..... 6 98
No 1111 at $10.00 and No. 1158 at $11.50 are beauties.
If you will ask to see any of the above numbers they will be cheerfully shown you.

CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEPARTMENT STORE.

New Bank Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

Stephen Meagher spent Sunday in the city with friends.

B. R. Lewis spent Sunday in Portage with his parents.

W. L. Beers was at Antigo Tuesday and Wednesday attending the fair.

Geo. Langley, the Merrill lumberman, was in the city Tuesday on business.

C. C. Yawkey came over from Hazelhurst Wednesday to attend the convention.

Mrs. Swan, of Lima, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Panabaker, of this city this week.

Mrs. Perry Clark started yesterday morning for Milwaukee to visit relatives and friends.

Geo. Smith moves with his family to Omro tomorrow where they will make their home.

John Didier is at Knox Mills and Medford this week looking after some contracts which he has.

Chester Pingry goes to Madison next week, where he will take a course at the Wisconsin University.

The largest and most complete stock of Dry goods in Rhinelander is to be found at Gray's. Their prices are always right.

P. P. Stoltzman is in Waukesha this week attending to business connected with a hardware store which he owns at that place.

Samples of Oneida county potatoes from the farm of D. E. Bellamy of the Town of Pelican, can be seen in the New North windows.

Reggie Annis, son of Lewis Annis, of the North Side, who has been confined to the bed for the past three weeks with typhoid fever, is slowly convalescing.

Better goods for less money; better quality for less profit; better values with more satisfaction—these are the inducements we hold out to Dry Goods buyers at the Cash Department Store.

Not a game of blind man's buff. We don't ask you to blindly into the purchase of clothing. We only ask you to come and see our goods, then act or not on your own judgment.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Judge McCormick and wife were at Tomahawk Lake Tuesday.

Dr. Hinman was called to Monico Wednesday on professional business.

D. T. Mattison, of the Sixth Ward, entertained his father and sister from Antigo last week.

John Berschbach, of Peebles, Wis., spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. F. Mosher, in this city.

C. D. French and family leave tomorrow for Spencer where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Casper Faust was called to Oshkosh last Saturday on account of the illness of her father.

Mrs. Gus Horn returned yesterday from St. Paul and Minneapolis where she has been visiting for the past week.

Gray will allow no one to undersell him. He will give you proof of this each week in his "ad." Look them over.

Mrs. Cash Smith and family left Tuesday night for Milwaukee where they will spend the winter, preparatory to leaving for Munising, Mich., where Mr. Smith has important saw mill interests.

Rhinelander did battle with Antigo Tuesday on the gridiron at that place for foot ball supremacy. The score at the close stood 16 to 0 in favor of this city. The boys speak well of Antigo hospitality. Williams, the full-back for the Antigo eleven, sustained a broken collar bone as the result of a head end collision with Quigley of the home team.

The machinery for a flour and feed mill has been ordered and will without doubt be put in here within three weeks. The Rhinelander Iron Co. decided some time ago to put in an outfit for grinding grain if sufficient inducements could be obtained in the way of patronage from the farmers in the county. The farmers were enthusiastic over the offer and immediately agreed to do everthing in their power to make the mill a paying venture. Three set of the latest improved rolls were ordered from Minneapolis last week and they are expected here at once if they are in stock. A mill for grinding corn will be included in the outfit.

A RECORD BREAKER.

The Republican County Convention Names A Ticket.

For Sheriff—
W. T. STEVENS.
For County Treasurer—
CHAS. WOODCOCK.
For County Clerk—
GEORGE W. PORTER.
For Clerk of Court—
E. C. STURDEVANT.
For District Attorney—
SAM. S. MILLER.
For Register of Deeds—
R. M. DOUGLASS.
For School Superintendent—
F. M. MASON.
For Surveyor—
A. SIEVWRIGHT.
For Coroner—
G. C. PINGRY.

The Republicans of this county certainly made a record that will long stand as unprecedented in the annals of the county. The warm and spirited rivalry that has existed throughout the campaign for the delegates culminated in a series of ballots for a sheriff nominee that is, we believe, the record for the state. Not until the one hundred and twenty-eighth ballot was there a choice. For the other offices there was a lively scramble but the great strain on the spectators was removed when the sheriff was named.

The convention was called to order by County Chairman Bishop at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was elected to preside permanently and O. P. Russel chosen for secretary. The committee on credentials, Messrs. Sweburg, Ulrich and Sipes, reported the following entitled to seats in the convention:

City of Rhinelander—Gust. Sweburg, Chas. Ness, G. G. Hamilton, Herman Berg, Joseph Kathan, M. Marquardt, F. C. Ulrich, James Wilson, H. A. Barber, D. T. Mattison.

Town of Pelican—C. Adebolt, H. McMullen, James McDonald.

Town of Woodboro—Robt. Hawthorne, C. B. Lee.

Town of Hazelhurst—Jesse Sipes, L. McBride, O. P. Russell, Reed Clark, J. H. Johnson, L. A. Harrison, Chas. Ammon.

The nomination of a sheriff was at once ordered and on the informal ballot Calkins received 5, Kelly 5, Timmell 6, Shafer 5 and Stevens 3. On the next ballot Stevens lost one which went to Shafer, the others holding the same. On the third ballot Stevens' other two votes went to Calkins, giving him seven, and in that ratio the ballot was continued seven times, when Calkins received 9. There was a change of a vote or two between Kelly, Timmell and Shafer nearly every time but they held pretty close to their starting vote. It was soon evident that no nomination would be made for some time, as whenever there was much of a gain for any of the candidates it seemed to be impossible for them to hold their advantage. It was agreed between the candidates that an adjournment would be taken at supper time in case no nomination had been accomplished. The last ballot before adjournment showed no material change. Stevens was back in the battle with 2, Kelly had 5, Calkins 7, Timmel 5 and Shafer 6. At half past ten the convention reassembled and the tedious contest continued. First one and then another would make a slight gain and on the 68th ballot Calkins reached 10. With varying fortunes the candidates listened to the reading of the results, which were occasionally cheered by the great crowd of spectators who filled the court room continuously. Several times a vote was cast for some new man, but the delegates would not stampede. L. McBride, Chas. McAllister and James McDonald were voted for. Several times a motion to adjourn was voted down and it is likely that the session would have been continued until morning had not the alarm of fire dispersed the spectators and made the delegates anxious to go. At the morning session the first showed exactly the same as at the beginning of the contest except one vote with a couple of the candidates. Stevens immediately began to gain, and on the 123rd ballot received nine votes. In two more ballots he had eleven and on the 127th ballot fourteen of the delegates voted for him. It was one more than a majority over all and he was declared the nominee for sheriff. The final vote was as follows: Stevens 14, Kelley 2, Shafer 5, Timmel 3.

The next order of business was the nomination of a county clerk. On the informal ballot Geo. W. Porter and Carl Krueger each received 12 votes. On the formal Porter got 13 and Krueger 11.

Charles Woodcock was nominated for treasurer on the first ballot, receiving all but one vote.

The first ballot for clerk of the circuit court settled it, E. C. Sturdevant receiving sixteen.

For register of deeds the first vote resulted: M. Douglass 13, Fred Pickard 8, M. Dwyer 2. Douglass was declared the nominee.

Four ballots were necessary to decide the contest for District Attorney, when Sam Miller received 13 to Sam Walker's 12.

The nominations of F. M. Mason for School Superintendent, A. Sievwright for Surveyor and G. C. Pingry for Coroner were made by acclamation.

The county committee as at present constituted was re-elected for the ensuing two years.

The men nominated are well-known and well qualified. The ticket is a strong one.

GOV. HOARD'S ADDRESS.

The Republican Campaign Auspiciously Opened.

The opening of the Republican campaign Wednesday evening was a great success. The night was not a pleasant one so far as the weather was concerned, but the turn-out of voters for the parade and speech was in no way deterred by the rain. At 7:30 a line of men with torches began forming at the court house, and headed by the cornet band marched fully four hundred strong through the business part of the city. The Opera House was crowded to the doors, and never was a speaker more attentively listened to than was Ex-Gov. Hoard. His speech gave excellent satisfaction and was a reasonable and candid discussion of the present political situation. He devoted considerable time to the question of a protective tariff policy for this country and gave attention to the effect that it had on the lumber industry as compared with the present Wilson free trade measure. He was both lucid and logical in his explanations and the audience plainly showed that they were in sympathy with his ideas. The manner in which Mr. Hoard spoke of the Democrats who have refused to follow some of their leaders in their following of false gods and raising of false issues. He compared the present time and loyal Democrat's action with 1861, and eloquently dwelt upon the necessity for patriotic hearts to put welfare of country before party claims. Throughout the address the speaker was liberally applauded and he held his large audience through the full two hours.

A Highly Enjoyable Entertainment.

This city was treated to one of the very best musical entertainments ever given here last night at the Grand Opera House by Slayton's Jubilee Singers. This company is certainly one of the strongest combinations now giving concerts before the American people and merits the hearty assistance and patronage of all lovers of pure melody. It is a pleasure to speak in praise of these dusky artists, for their rendition of the old songs which we all know is beyond criticism and of the purest order. Each and every member of the company is an artist and every number was given an encore that was participated in by every one in the audience. The appreciation was more general than has been accorded any company here in years.

Miss Palmer, first soprano, surprised and delighted the audience by her pleasing manner and perfect voice. Her tones were sweet and evenly modulated and the selections rendered in perfect accordance with the order of harmony.

Mr. Thomas, basso profundo, is the possessor of a powerful voice and has it under perfect control. His rendering of "The Mighty Deep," a solo for deep bass was a most perfect number and met with tremendous applause. Mr. Thomas is an important factor in the combination and his work is the best.

We are not acquainted with the names of the ladies who took the contralto parts nor of those of the first tenor and bass, but can say with perfect truthfulness that their efforts here were crowned with success and that their voices could not be improved on. They filled their respective positions in a most creditable manner, as did also the second soprano, who has a voice of wide range and purity.

Mr. Washington, in bird mimicing specialties, was first-class. His band imitations brought down the house.

A return appearance here would be most heartily welcomed by our people and a packed house would greet the singers should one be arranged.

To the Democrats of Oneida County.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket and desire the support of the delegates to the convention.

PAT GLEASON.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

Business Block on Brown Street Badly Scorched.

The first fire of any consequence since the burning of Crane's hall over a year ago occurred last night. It originated in the tailor shop of Krueger & Lange in a vacant space in the rear of the building which was filled with shingles, and before an alarm was turned in the building was a mass of flames. The Central hose house promptly responded to the fire whistle at the electric light plant, which gave the first intimation of the fire. Several of the boys were attending the convention at the court house when the alarm was sounded, and were at the scene of the conflagration in short order. It was necessary to send in a call for Hose Company No. 2 and the team from the North Side was on deck almost before water touched the flames. So much headway had been gained that it was thought impossible to check the advances of the fire but the boys did it and did it in short order. Krueger & Lange were enabled to remove nearly all their goods and the loss was chiefly on the building. The Keeble bakery building was considerably damaged, to the extent of probably $100. Mr. Keeble's loss was mostly from water and will probably not reach more than fifty dollars. The meat market of Chatterton & Co. at the right of the tailor shop was deluged with water but no damage of any consequence was done. No insurance was carried by any of the parties who suffered damage. The fireman deserve credit for their prompt action and the way in which they brought the fire under control.

Hazelhurst.

Mrs. Nellie Slinger is visiting friends in Minocqua.

Mr. Frank Ellis attended the dance Saturday evening.

W. S. Pophal, of Merrill, called on his friends Sunday.

Messrs. Sipes and McBride were in Rhinelander last Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. R. Radford spent Sunday with his family at Eagle River.

Messrs. Allen Clampett and Gilbert Goodridge are fishing on Tomahawk.

Mrs. Wemble, of Warrens, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Emery Johnson.

Mr. Pat Brennan and W. S. Clifford were in town for a few hours Wednesday.

School opened Monday, Mr. Boyce in charge, assisted by Miss Sizer, of Merrill.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond, of Minocqua, drove down Sunday afternoon.

The H. A. C. dance Saturday evening was well attended and a good time was the verdict.

Mr. August Austriche is quite an enthusiastic dancer. Gus can waltz and polka with the best of them.

Messrs. Pete Dunn, of A. M. Rothchild's, and Pat Gleason, of Poole Bros., of Chicago, are fishing in the waters about here and Minocqua.

A McKinley, Scofield and Stewart flag was hoisted on the flag pole by the store which shows that the people of Hazelhurst are in the right direction.

Hazelhurst had a first class musical performance at the Town Hall Wednesday evening. The Winninger family, of Wausau, gave a band concert and vaudeville entertainment. The company opened with a medley by the family band which was well received by the audience and was very good. The Rambling Four also received a hearty encore for their singing. Mr. John Winninger's trombone playing was of the highest order and there is a great future for this young musician. He was accompanied by the cornet, violin and organ. Masters Charlie and Adolph in a Chinese sketch and the Market Women were very good. Master Charlie as the "Tough Girl" was very funny and as a juvenile comedian the young man has few superiors. Mr. Frank Winninger in eccentric comicalities of the German, Irish and Negro dialect was very good. Mr. Arthur Ireland, the cornetist, was exceptionally good and his rendition of the Last Rose of Summer very fine. At the close of the entertainment the family as an orchestra played some dance music which was heartily enjoyed by all who participated and their appreciation of the music was loud and earnest. We trust that should the company come this way again they will give us another evening of enjoyment.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

E. S. Shepard Again Writes Regarding the Scheme.

Mr. Yawkey says that it will be of no benefit to the county or city of Rhinelander. That statement will be passed in silence as no man can say that until it has been proven by experience. As to his being opposed to the county subscribing to the capital stock of the company as an inducement for private capital to invest in a public improvement in the county, I will say: The C. M. & St. P. R'y Company have not built a mile of new railroad during the last fiscal year and did not change that policy at their recent annual meeting and no intelligent man believes that the small sum of twenty thousand dollars would induce them to do so; and we can congratulate ourselves on the chance to get private capital interested enough to help us out and construct the line now at a time when the construction of it will do us the most good.

The Soo line did a big share towards developing Rhinelander and aside from their discriminating against us in their local passenger rates we give them great credit, but do not agree that they shall dictate to us through their agent that we shall progress no further, and we do not understand that the real owners make any objections.

As to the resources the new line opens to Rhinelander manufacturers of raw material standing pine for sale, I will say that upon the line of the Cassinovia Branch the U. S. Lumber Co. own something like thirty million feet of pine that is for sale now and has been in the market for over a year. Also A. W. Patten, of Appleton, owns about a million ft., C. A. Goodyear 750 M. on the new line, and about a dozen small groups are for sale on the main line of the C. M. & St. Paul, and very near the track stand the following tracts of pine that is now for sale, and our lumbermen have the chance to buy it and rail it to Rhinelander if this connection is made. E. D. Brown, of Rhinelander, already owns a large quantity that cannot come here any other way.

Hyland Brothers, of Saginaw, own a tract of about 100 million. Bray & Choate own about 25 to 35 million; W. A. Scott owns a fine tract of about 40,000,00; Jackson Bros., of Oshkosh, own about fifteen million; C. J. Winton, of Wausau, owns thirty million; J. C. Hoxie, of Florida, owns 1,700,000 ft.; James P. Gould, of Oshkosh, owns 25,000,000 ft. and a dozen other tracts of more or less amounts, all of which are for sale and have been in the market for some time, and the new extension is the only possible way to make this timber tributary to us, and no matter who buys it, except Merrill, Tomahawk and Wausau people, we stand the best show to manufacture it at Rhinelander because there is not a mill north of us but what is under contract for a term of years or is loaded with very large holdings of their own and none of them will cut custom logs for at least ten years to come. No new mills are being built in the woods and might not be after this line is built to the mills here that depend almost entirely on custom sawing. Any addition to the advantages of these mills in the way of getting in logs is a good thing for them, and they are as much a part of the county as any tax payers and are doing business at the county seat. While Goodyear, Yawkey and Robbins are about even on the length of road already built, without aid, we can consider this as a new deal.

We agree with Mr. Yawkey that the affairs of the county should be handled with as much care as those of a private concern, and that during this period of business depression it is very hard to get capital invested in a new enterprise of any kind, and we should consider ourselves in extraordinary luck to be able to do it as we have done with so little assistance. The enterprise has already brought trade to Rhinelander in amount equivalent to the interest on the bonds of Rhinelander's share for one year.

E. S. SHEPARD.

A Good Game in Prospect.

Manager Parker, of the foot ball team, received a challenge from the Appleton eleven Wednesday asking for a game. An answering telegram was immediately sent accepting the challenge and setting Saturday, Sept. 26, as the day. This will be an exciting contest as the Appletonians have the reputation of playing a good game. Our boys are in the pink of condition and have all kinds of confidence.

THE STORY TELLER

A WEDDING DAY.

BY MARY T. EARLE.

A girl came from the bayou along a little trail which passed through the marsh on bits of silvery cypress-drift and through the woods where brown pine-needles carpeted it, up to the Hildreth garden. The crape-myrtles stood stiff as sentinels beside the gate, but the walk led up between its borders in confident welcome to a blank open space, all gray and powdery, as if it had never seen the sunlight or felt moisture. The girl stood breathless, gazing at it. The last of the spring roses scattered their petals lavishly around the beds, and added their fragrance to the sweetness of the cape jasmine and the tiny fluffy balls of the acacias, but the Hildreth house was gone. The hollyhocks and the high shrubs seemed to be lifting themselves on tiptoe to look down at the scar where it had been. The breeze sighed a little through the great live-oak which had spent years in spreading wide and generous to shade the whole south gallery, and the mocking birds flitted in and out of its branches with that swift spreading of their wings for flight which makes the white bars in them always a revelation. After she had seen these things with widening eyes, the girl's hand went up to her throat, and she gave a little sob.

"Is everything to change?" she asked, half brokenly. Something in her mood stood between her and natural surprise. She felt as if she had been prepared to find the place like this, but the tears rose in her eyes as she looked, for each familiar beauty of it was something bereaved. She opened the gate and walked between the rose bushes toward the spot where the house had been, but when she reached it she turned away. She threaded all the bowery paths, and each seemed to hold something which she must turn away from, too; but when she stood by the acacia tree she put out her hand and touched it timidly. Soon, as it did not forbid her, she lifted her hand, drew down a branch, and picked just one of the tiny yellow tufts which breathe all the sweetness of the sweetest days of love, held it against her cheek for a moment, and then, with trembling fingers, hid it in the dark braids of her hair.

A faint "yo-heave-o," like the sailors hauling up an anchor, was wafted through the garden, and the girl raised her face and looked about her desolately. Far down Live Oak lane, between the rounded trees, she saw the Hildreth house. It seemed to have picked up its doorsteps and started out across the village; there was an excited gleam in its windows, and the sunlight, falling more freely on its roof than it ever had done in the garden, gave it the look of some tenderly shielded old person that has stolen bareheaded away from loving children, who do not remember that age has its restlessness.

The girl could notice now that a way had been cleared for the house to travel backward out of the garden, leaving the flowers courteously, as if they were a royal presence, and she followed in its path through the opened panel of fence and on into the lane, where the blue shimmer of the gulf ended the vistas of light on either side of the house. She walked eagerly, and her face dimpled into smiles, yet even as she smiled she put her hand up to her hair, and the depths of her eyes still kept their sorrow. "I don't see how Mrs. Hildreth could leave her flowers," she said once, with a sigh.

A band of creole workmen were prying the house along on its clumsy rollers, and shouting and singing resonantly at each slow forward lurch. Their voices had the sweetness of a summer land and knowledge of the sea, and they worked at leisure and gracefully, their red or blue shirts shining out against the greenery which still clung to the Hildreth house, for it had not laid aside its vines, but was carrying their roots daintily clear of the ground in baskets, just as another dear old fugitive might lift her skirts.

A woman with rosy cheeks and smooth brown hair was sitting by the window, and as the girl approached she reached down to help her take the long step from the road to the door-sill. "Connie Bainbridge," she said, "I don't know of anyone I would rather have come walking in like this to act as bridesmaid on my wedding day," and she drew her visitor into a room that was startlingly unchanged except for the glory of flowers with which the garden had said good-by. It was hard to remember that in the garden they had not been missed at all.

The girl sank into a chair and looked about her wearily. A long string of gull's eggs, creamy and softly flecked, hung near her on the wall. She took hold of them as she so often had before, and passed them through her fingers like a rosary. "Your wedding day?" she said.

"Anniversary, of course, I mean," Mrs. Hildreth answered, looking out through a window that gave a glimpse of the beckoning sea. She smiled musingly as she looked. There was always something of generous content about her, as if life grew sweeter and broader with the afternoon sun; and Connie Bainbridge remembered that when the house had stood in its garden she herself had never lifted the gate latch and walked in between the roses without leaving every care behind. But now her heart had learned a different way. She took down the great rosary so that she might bend her head over it. "What is happening?" she asked.

Mrs. Hildreth looked at her, noticing the tone. "You see, we always celebrate each wedding day," she said. "When we come to the rounded numbers, we invite people, and do as they expect us to; but on the other years, that most people forget, we do just what we please—Robbie and I. Robbie has just gone over to the village, but he'll soon be home. This is our twenty-ninth wedding day, and we're moving to the sea. You know, when we were first married we wanted a building site on the beach, and we couldn't afford it. Now we can, and so we're celebrating." She paused, looking curiously at Connie's face, which was turned away from her. When she went on there was a soft laugh in her voice. "We couldn't move without our house, of course; it's too much a part of us—and, anyway, when we die our shell may feel more at home if it's left on the beach."

The girl tried to join in Mrs. Hildreth's laugh, but when she parted her lips a low, passionate sob came through them. She fell on her knees and bowed her head in Mrs. Hildreth's lap. Her words came in a gasp. "This was to have been my wedding day," she said.

Mrs. Hildreth put her arms around her, murmuring: "My child!"

"Yes," the girl answered, in a hard, dry voice. "We decided to have no one but mamma and papa with us, and then to announce it and take you all by surprise—now we shall surprise you in another way, for it will never be at all." She was trembling, and she caught Mrs. Hildreth's dress in her hands. "It was my fault, of course," she finished; "at least you will think it was my fault."

The joy of her long, happy years shone before Mrs. Hildreth's eyes until they were blurred. She lifted the girl's face between her hands. "Connie Bainbridge," she said, gently, "you and Jack Houghton are not commonplace, foolish children who quarrel for no cause. Tell me all about your trouble, from beginning to end."

"I couldn't bear explaining it to mamma," Connie Bainbridge said, "and I meant to say nothing to anyone, but when you spoke like that of your wedding day"—her voice broke into the tone of one whose heart yields itself to sympathy or love. "Ah, I can tell everything to you," she cried, "for no one else on earth would know so well what I have thrown away."

Along the street which led from the center of the village to the old Hildreth place the great trees interlaced their restful shadows, letting only the smallest flecks of sunlight sift between them in the perfect silence of the idle summer afternoon. It was strange that the very shadows did not stir and change a little when a sharp thudding of hoofs and the swing of a horse broke through the air, and a young man came riding at a gallop beneath the trees. He held his head high, and his lips were compressed in a way that had nothing to do with the swift, easy motion of the horse, and there was a frown above his eyes, which were looking straight ahead with a sort of bitter challenge in them for all they saw or did not see. He drew rein abruptly at the Hildreth gate. The crape-myrtles were waiting for him as usual, and the sweet colors of the garden spread out to summon him, but the straight path led to vacancy.

"They'll be uprooting the roses next and carrying them after the house," he went on, turning his whip against a tall bush which he loved, and sending a shower of pink petals to the ground. He tramped across them ruthlessly, bowed his head under an arbor of honeysuckles, and whistled a note or two as he walked along the paths. "I'll be glad when the whole thing is torn up," he declared; "it would be useless to try coming back here any more." He started to whistle again, but broke off. "Perhaps," he muttered, harshly, "you think you can stand seeing the Hildreths, when the garden is too much for you!" He stood quite still, and set his face against the inroads of a change which left nothing in his life untouched. The knowledge of all that had gone before him seemed to rise like a tide above him, until his physical balance was unsteadied by it, and he leaned against a tree and shut his eyes. In that moment of relaxation his senses were no longer guarded by anger, and he felt the soft, perfumed air stealing over him in a caress. There were many sweet odors in it, but one of them was more like a personal message than the others. He smiled faintly, and opened his eyes. It was the little acacia tree he was leaning against. He reached up for one of the yellow balls, and as he felt it between his fingers a memory of joy came into his face. The little thing was like love itself, and it was so laden with sweetness. He kissed it more than once, and then, putting it in his pocket with a tender deference, he turned back along the path and followed where the house was leading toward the sunlit vista of the gulf.

Robbie Hildreth had returned from the village and was working among the crodes, but he hurried forward as the young fellow came up. Hildreth was an elderly man, whom time and the sun had touched so often and so lovingly that they had blended all the colors of his hair and face into a tone of silvery gray, out of which his blue eyes glanced humorously as he shook the young fellow's hand. "Betty and I are having a wedding march for the twenty-ninth time," he said, "and Betty is guarding all her treasures in the house. We're going to have a wedding supper when we get to the beach, and you must stay."

"I'd forgotten that this was your wedding day," the young man said.

"Why, whose else should it be?" asked Hildreth, laughing. "Yours?"

The young fellow looked at him a moment. He knew that behind Robbie Hildreth's merry eyes there was one of the gentlest, truest souls. He drew him a little further from the workmen. "It was to have been my wedding day," he said.

Many people who knew that the Hildreth house was moving went out of their way to see the place where it had stood. Among them was the young minister who was taking his first charge in the village. Robbie Hildreth and he had met at the post office, and Hildreth had told him that the moving was a celebration, so he started presently to call on Mrs. Hildreth, and to wish her constant joy, and as many returns of the day in the future as there had been in the past. "That would take them far beyond their golden wedding," he thought, and, with a sudden realization of the faithfulness of love which had lasted so long and would last so much longer if heaven spared them, he turned his steps to pass the garden where they had lived together for so many years.

Even young ministers feel a rise and fall of the divine spirit within them, and as this young man stood by the Hildreth gate and looked at the loneliness that was left when all the flowers clustered about an empty spot of sand, a fresh understanding of the sacredness of kindly living came to him, and filled him with inspired humility. There seemed so many warm, sweet, simple truths to tell the world, although he felt himself almost too young and far too wisdomless to speak. "Twenty-nine years," he thought, "of the most actual tests of grace—and I have not even reached the point where they began. I love no one woman better than another—perhaps I should thank God for it—and I've never even performed a marriage ceremony in my life."

He looked about him from the site of the house to all the things which the Hildreths had been cherishing so long. "I don't see how they can bear to leave their flowers," he said, with a little sigh; "but then, as long as they take their love with them, more flowers will grow." It seemed to the young minister just then that grace might be less varying if he felt more of individual love; but soon he turned from the gate and walked round outside the garden and down into Live-Oak lane, following the house. He was still a very young man, and pretty little speeches went from him sometimes, and so as he walked he kept repeating: "I wish you constant joy, and as many returns of the day in the future as there have been in the past."

He neared the house, and noticed how daintily it had raised its vines to move, and he was wondering if it would be just the thing for him to tell Mrs. Hildreth how much it looked like her when she came to church on wet or dusty mornings, but before he could decide he saw that Mr. Hildreth was standing several rods nearer to him than to the house and talking very earnestly, with his hand on tall Jack Houghton's shoulder. The minister paused, for they looked as if they were speaking in confidence, and he wished neither to go forward and interrupt them nor to retreat. Just as he paused, Mrs. Hildreth stepped down from the house, followed by Connie Bainbridge. The minister felt that it was awkward to be standing there in indecision, and he blushed. No one saw him, however, for Mrs. Hildreth and Connie Bainbridge both stopped with a startled look at sight of the two men who were talking together. There were traces of tears about Mrs. Hildreth's eyes, and Connie's face was white. They stood still for a moment, and then Connie shrank back toward the door, but Mrs. Hildreth took her hand. The girl's expression changed and lighted. She went forward swiftly and touched young Houghton on the arm. The minister turned away when Houghton, taken by surprise, and bending to her, spoke her name.

Mrs. Hildreth and Robbie moved away from them and toward the minister, who stepped to meet them, smiling and fumbling with his thoughts, for the words he meant to say were gone. It happened that he did not need them, for Mrs. Hildreth turned back and took the other young people in the house. Robbie Hildreth's smile was merrier than ever in his eyes. "Do you know the marriage service?" he asked.

"Why—why, of course," stammered the minister, "but I've never—"

"Then it's time you began," said Robbie Hildreth, and he felt that the minister was trembling as he took him by the arm and drew him toward the door. "It's not a dangerous thing, you know," he added, reassuringly. "I can testify, after 29 years."

The young minister flushed warmly, but his arm grew steadier. "You have shown what a beautiful thing it can be," he said. And yet he hesitated in the doorway, for Mrs. Hildreth was at the window telling the men outside that they might let the house stand still a little while; so the two young people were standing alone together hand in hand. He could see their faces, and he felt very sure that it would be an intrusion if he went forward to speak to them. But Robbie Hildreth was behind him, pushing him gently, and Mrs. Hildreth had turned from the window. A great stillness fell like an invention, and, gathering his courage, he went toward them, and his heart stirred nervously as he rehearsed the marriage service in his mind.

Afterward, while the house was moving leisurely along its way, the minister stepped down from it, and wandered back to the deserted garden. He stepped a second time beside the gate.

"I wished them constant joy," he murmured, and the color mounted softly to his cheek, for they had wished him something, too. Their joyous faces rose against the isolation where he stood. A few small common blossoms looked up in his eyes. There are many names for them. They are often spoken of in jest, yet there are men who count them flowers of triumph—others, flowers of unrest.

"Bachelor's buttons," he whispered, smiling at them; "the flowers of loneliness—but I should not be saying that," and he knelt quickly, then, to gather one, and as he knelt he breathed a little penitential prayer.

"In hoc signo vinces," he added, when he rose. He glanced apprehensively out toward the road, and, slipping the flower into his buttonhole, walked slowly home.—Outlook.

MURDEROUS TOUAREGS.

Character of the People Who Are Said to Have Killed De Morea.

The Touaregs inhabit the whole of the central Sahara south of the Uhat mountains. According to the testimony of explorers, they are the most warlike tribe in all Africa, and are feared alike by their kindred Hamites, by the Arabs and by the negroes.

The Touaregs constitute not merely a tribe, but a great nation, divided into two sections, each with a sultan and subordinate chiefs. It is impossible to form any estimate of their numbers. They are a white-skinned race, and are believed to have descended from a branch of the Hametic family. Their language is a mixture of dialects spoken by inhabitants of Tell and of the Libyan desert, and is characterized by a certain harshness, which has led Europeans to call it the "German of the plains." The Touaregs' principal occupation is robbery. Fidelity and hospitality are distinguishing characteristics of these people, and those who have been committed to them for protection are generally defended to the death. This makes it all the more remarkable that they should have turned traitor to De Mores. The physical appearance of the Touaregs is most remarkable. They are tall men, but generally slender and nimble. Their arms are unusually long, and their faces present a most ferocious appearance, greatly enhanced by self-inflicted scars of fantastic design on both cheeks and forehead. The custom is also peculiar and distinctive, differing entirely from the dress worn by Arabs. It somewhat resembles the costume of the Chinese, and consists of wide pantaloons, falling a few inches below the knee, and a number of loose blouses with wide sleeves. These are made of cotton cloth, called sole, which is brought from the Soudan, and is generally of different shades of blue, sometimes striped. Whether in town or tent, it is the custom of the Touaregs to wear at least two of these garments, the outermost of which is ornamented with rich embroidery in gold, forming irregular designs, and particularly heavy on the left breast and right shoulderblade.

The Touareg woman is a most charming person. She is usually as fair as an American, and is said to be pretty, coquettish and saucy. Blue eyes are said to predominate among them, although blonde hair is a rarity. The English traveler, Andury, saw many blue eyes among the females, but no blonde heads. The females dress very simply, their costume consisting of a chemise, a short skirt and a blouse-like waist, with no sleeves. The waist is quite frequently richly embroidered, but only the wives and daughters of chieftains are allowed to decorate their skirt or wear slippers. Stockings are unknown to these females. The female Touaregs are very proud of ornaments, and wear anklets, bracelets, etc., of painted wood, if they cannot afford the precious metals, and around their necks are hung talismans and ornaments of various kinds. They go unveiled and seem perfectly at liberty, for the Touareg is not consumed with that conjugal jealousy which marks the Mussulman of the east. No man is allowed to have more than one wife, save the chieftain or sultan. A chieftain may have three, but no limit is placed on the size of the sultan's harem. The women are usually slender in build, and, unlike other oriental women, retain their beauty well on into their declining years.

The Touaregs alone of all the tribes of Africa have an indigenous alphabet, and most of them can read and write their own characters, not on paper or parchment, but on the dark rocks in which their country abounds. They are one point ahead of both Moors and Arabs in civilization in that spoons are in general use among them. They are made of wood, and are very neat. Their government is a kind of oligarchy. The sultans at Timbuctoo and Agadis exercise a general sway over their respective people, but the most power is vested in the subordinate chiefs.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pretty Bit of Linen.

A large linen center piece that could well be used for a small tea cloth is worked with a design unusually tasteful and pretty. The border of the cloth consists of butterflies stamped on the cloth, so that the spread wings form the outer edge of the cloth, one just touching the next, filling out the circle. The edges of the wings which form a series of leaf-like scallops are worked in button-hole stitch. The thorax and abdomen are done in solid work and the antennae in long single stitches. The wings are veined in an outline stitch. The same stitch is used for working the top of the wings next the heads of the butterflies. Between the veins the flies are marked with splashes of color done in a solid embroidery. This design, which one clever with her pencil could mark for herself, is beautiful worked in gold and white, in shades of Delft blue, or in blue, brown and gold. If one wishes to do an elaborate piece of work, a second wreath of leaves and blossoms may be worked around the center, so that it would come just outside a good-sized rosebud.—St. Louis Republic.

Austrian Baked Chicken.

The chicken is best if eight or ten weeks old. Truss and wash it, put it for a minute in hot water, then plunge into cold. Divide it lengthwise and take out the breastbone, then cut it across, in order to have it in four parts. Sprinkle with fine salt, turn the pieces in flour, coat them thickly with egg and bread crumbs. Put them in plenty of fat, which must not be carried to too great a heat, and bake to a golden brown. The fat must be well drained away, and the chicken be served hot, garnished with fried parsley.—Good Housekeeping.

—What is lying around home in a Mother Hubbard on a hot day compared to being able to soak one's head in a bucket of water? The women can wear Mother Hubbards, but can they douse their heads in a bucket of water when they feel too hot?—Atchison Globe.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—She—"Since my return from the south of France I'm another woman." Sarcastic Friend—"How delighted your husband must be."—Tit-Bits.

—"Sister McGinnis, you must exercise patience with your husband's infirmities." "Dr. Fourthly, the weather is too warm for exercise and I won't."—Chicago Tribune.

—No Need to Look.—"O, Harry!" exclaimed Mrs. Cumso, "do look at that bug crawling across the mirror." "It must be a ladybug," replied Cumso, without raising his eyes from his newspaper.—Detroit Free Press.

—Mr. Meanitall—"That Miss Flirtsome is literally throwing herself at Cholly Chumpleigh's head." Miss Coldeal—"I don't doubt it. She said, the other day, she would stop at nothing to make a hit."—Brooklyn Life.

—She—"Did you have a pleasant evening at Gaybird's?" He—"Glorious." She—"What did you do?" He—"That's just like a woman. How could it have been a glorious time if we could remember anything we did?"—N. Y. Evening World.

—The Retort Trampean.—Miss Chilledame—"Don't you know that nature rebels against laziness? A man can get nothing in this world without labor." Wrestling Offen—"Humph! Can't he? He can git hungry, I guess."—Harper's Bazar.

—Piano Teacher (to father of one of his pupils)—"I have come to ask you for your daughter's hand." "Oho, that's your game, is it? You have been making love to my daughter instead of teaching her? Very well, you can have her, but I shall deduct the money I paid for the lessons from her dowry."—Fliegende Blaetter.

—Aunt Mary—"But tell me, how did you happen to marry him?" Bertha—"Why, you see everything was ready. He had asked me to have him and I had consented; he had procured the license and engaged a clergyman; and I had sent out cards and ordered the cake; so, you see, we thought we might as well go through with it. There, aunt, that is the reason, as near as I can remember it."—Boston Transcript.

FASHION NOTES.

Neat and Stylish Garments for the Coming Season.

A stylish costume is made of dark-blue Irish poplin. The skirt is five-gored, the half-fitting sleeveless waist is of fancy silk, and there is an Eton jacket of the poplin. The sleeves are leg-o'-mutton, with flaring cuffs, above which are bands of dark blue velvet. A rather novel idea is shown in the revers, of which there are two sets. The lower ones are made of dark-blue velvet, and are corded with yellow satin, and are embroidered with a vine of black silk. The round collar is of blue velvet, and above this are rolled over points of the yellow satin with the black embroidery. The effect is pretty, although rather striking.

A cape suitable for cool days or an evening walk is made of black satin. It is cut in sections, and left open in very slender V-shaped divisions. These are filled in with embroidery or lace, and the satin is edged with galloon covered with spangles. There is a high flaring collar, a very large bow at the back of the neck, and at the front a small bow with very long ribbon ends. The cape is lined with taffeta, and there is a frill of lace around the lower edge.

A costume for a young lady is made with a skirt of dark-blue silk. The skirt is plain and made with five gores. The waist is of blue and rose-colored changeable taffeta. A very wide collar with square tags reaching out over the sleeves is of antique lace over rose-colored silk. Long points of the lace extend down the front of the waist, and are tucked under the rose-colored silk belt. A rose collar with bows at the sides finishes the neck.

A much-admired costume is made of blue taffeta silk, embroidery and brocade in two shades of heliotrope. The five-gored skirt and upper revers are of the blue, the Eton jacket and sleeves are of the brocade. The full vest front, the under-revers and the cuffs are of embroidery. The collar, belt and sleeve-bands are of blue and gold galloon.

A new sleeve is in leg-o'-mutton shape, but is gathered very full from wrist to elbow. This gives the effect of a puff to the lower portion of the sleeve.—N. Y. Ledger.

His "Sheer."

The distinction of being the richest and the meanest man in the town in which he lived belonged to old Andy Scraggs. No one questioned his right to this honor when old Andy's wife died and he went to four different undertakers trying to get them to make him a coffin for five dollars out of some worm-eaten old black walnut boards he had kept in his barn for 20 years "for that very purpose," as he admitted. When he was worth over $150,000 a committee went to him to solicit something for a widow with six little children who had been burned out of house and home, and who had not a penny in the world nor a change of clothing for her children or herself. "I'm dreadful sorry for her," said old Andy, "dreadful sorry, an' I agree with you that it's right for her friends and neighbors to help her out. I'll do my sheer, gintlemin. I'll do my sheer." He was making his usual five or six tons of maple sugar at the time, and, after a few moments' reflection, he said: "I'll tell ye what I'll do; I'll send her over two quarts o' maple sirup if she'll be sure to send back the jar I'll have to put it in. I think that'll be 'bout my sheer, gintlemin."—Detroit Free Press.

Mary's Definition.

It was in the Sunday-school class.

"What is a wine bibber?" asked the teacher of the little tots.

Up went little Mary's hand.

"Well, Mary?"

"I fink it is a man what drinks wine wif a bib on so's he won't spoil his nice new clothes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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DO IT NOW.

Some Everyday Advice for Everyday People—Procrastination.

A successful business man says that he owes much of his prosperity to a lesson taught him by his employer. This man's principle was: "Do it now." Instead of putting things off, says the Natural Stockman, with the idea of attending to them "some time," he made it a rule to "do it now." Thus he was often in advance of his competitors, both in taking hold of a good thing or letting go of an unprofitable one. This principle may be applied to the smaller affairs of life as well as to the more important. The little things we ought to do and don't do worry us most. "Some time" they must be attended to, and the oftener they are brought to mind and dismissed again to that indefinite time the more trouble they give us. Then after all we are often surprised to find how little trouble it is to attend to these things, and want somebody to kick us for not realizing it sooner. Happy is the man whose rule is promptness in all things.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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HOBART WILL RUN.

He Accepts the Republican Nomination for Vice President.

His Views on the Money Question and Tariff Issue—Denounces Democrats' Position with Reference to Federal Courts.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 10.—Following are extracts from the letter of Hon. Garret A. Hobart accepting the republican nomination for vice president:

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 3, 1896.—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: Gentlemen: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice presidency tendered me by the national republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views, by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

Effect of Free Coinage.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not today permitted in any mint in the world—not even Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For $100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create by its fiat, money of a fictitious value, would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than 80 per cent. of the commerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury, at a profit fixed by the government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded.

The Assault on the Courts.

Nor is this all. Not content with a proposition to thus debauch the currency and to unsettle all conditions of trade and commerce, the party responsible for this platform denies the competency of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens against internal disorder and violence. It assails the judicial muniments reared by the constitution for the defense of individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity and independence of the supreme court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against every form of outrage and injustice. In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens, as to the duty of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law, and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, must unite in defense of the endangered interests of the nation.

The Tariff Issue.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power, it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources, and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available skill and industry.

The platform of the republican national convention states the party position concerning other questions than those herein referred to. These, while at the present time of subordinate importance, should not be overlooked. The republican party has always been the defender of the rights of American citizenship, as against all aggressions whatever, whether at home or abroad. It has, to the extent of its power, defended those rights, and hedged them about with law. Regarding the ballot as the expression and embodiment of the sovereignty of the individual citizen, it has sought to preserve its purity and integrity. In our foreign relations it has labored to secure to every man entitled to the shelter of our flag the fullest exercise of his rights consistent with international obligation. If it should be restored to rulership, it would infuse needed vigor into our relations with powers which have manifested contempt and disregard, not only of American citizenship, but of humanity itself.

I am, gentlemen of the committee, very truly yours. GARRET A. HOBART.

Cost Four Lives.

Eureka, Cal., Sept. 14.—By the collapse of a bridge on the Arcata & Mad River railroad near this city Sunday afternoon an accommodation train was precipitated into the bed of the creek below, four persons were killed outright and 14 others seriously wounded, some of whom will die. The dead are: Alexander Cameron, brakeman; Miss Annie Holland, of Riverside; Miss Kirkham, and an unknown child.

Coining Much Silver.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Mint Director Preston says that since the 1st of January he has paid into the treasury about $3,000,000 as the result of the seigniorage accruing from silver coined. Most of the silver coined has been since July 1 last, since which date it has been his purpose to coin silver at the rate of $2,000,000 a month. All the mints are now coining silver almost exclusively.

Indorsed Fusion Ticket.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 11.—The populist state convention with 200 delegates from all districts Thursday unanimously indorsed the fusion ticket named by the democrats at Ottumwa a month ago. Gen. J. B. Weaver had control of the convention and there was not a particle of objection or contention. The platform indorses Bryan and Sewall.

Compelled to Close.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—The discovery of defalcations amounting to $500,000 caused the Union national bank of this city to close its doors yesterday.

Norwegian Novelist Drowned.

London, Sept. 12.—Olaf Laudsen, the Norwegian novelist, was drowned Friday at Scarborough while bathing.

DEATH OF HENRY B. PAYNE.

Is Due to a Stroke of Paralysis Received Last Saturday.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 10.—Hon. Henry B. Payne, ex-United States senator, died at nine o'clock Wednesday morning at his home, 593 Euclid avenue. His death was directly due to a stroke of paralysis, which he was attacked with last Saturday morning.

Mr. Payne was born in Hamilton, N. Y., November 30, 1810. In politics he was a conservative democrat. He was a presidential elector on the Cass ticket

HON. HENRY. B. PAYNE.

in 1848 and was elected to congress in 1874. Mr. Payne headed the list of members selected from the house of representatives to constitute a part of the celebrated electoral commission of 1876. In 1884 Mr. Payne was elected to the United States senate and served one term.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 12.—Henry B. Payne died intestate. It is given out by his confidential lawyers that the estate is worth about $3,000,000 in bank stock and real estate. This amount will be divided into three parts, one-third to Col. Oliver H. Payne, the Standard Oil magnate, one-third to Mrs. C. W. Bingham, of Cleveland, and one-third to the heirs of Mrs. William C. Whitney.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade Still Lags Despite Hopeful Signs—Failures in a Week.

New York, Sept. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Better prospects and relief from monetary anxiety do not yet bring larger demands for finished products, though large buying of pig iron, wool, leather, hides, cotton and other materials continue to show a growing belief that a general upward movement in prices will come with the replenishment of dealers' stocks this fall. Most prices are extremely low, so that nothing more than an ordinary demand would advance them. But bank failures at New Orleans cause temporary hesitation, crop returns indicate disappointment in some cotton and some spring wheat states, prices of corn and oats make it unprofitable to sell at present, the number of manufacturing works and mines in operation does not gain, but rather decreases, reductions of wages are somewhat numerous, occasionally resisted by strikes, and all these conditions diminish for a time the buying power of the people. While many think general improvement cannot come until the election has removed political uncertainties, others expect soon to see the result anticipated in trade.

"Liabilities in commercial failures for the first week of September were $4,093,590, against $2,137,731 last year, $1,528,539 in 1894 and $3,319,098 in 1893. The failures for the week have been 315 in the United States, against 187 last year, and 6 in Canada, against 34 last year."

BASEBALL.

Standing of Clubs in the National League for the Week Ended September 12.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the National and Western Baseball leagues:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	83	35	.703
Cleveland	71	41	.634
Cincinnati	74	45	.622
Chicago	70	51	.579
Boston	67	55	.549
Pittsburgh	62	57	.521
New York	60	62	.492
Philadelphia	59	62	.488
Brooklyn	55	65	.458
Washington	51	69	.425
St. Louis	36	87	.293
Louisville	32	89	.269
Western league:			
Minneapolis	84	40	.677
Indianapolis	72	50	.590
Detroit	73	54	.575
St. Paul	72	57	.558
Kansas City	67	59	.532
Milwaukee	57	75	.432
Columbus	45	84	.349
Grand Rapids	42	88	.323

Gen. Black Declines.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Gen. Black, of this city, yesterday declined the "sound money" democratic nomination for governor of Illinois, and William S. Forman, of East St. Louis, was promoted from candidate for attorney general to candidate for governor, and D. V. Samuels, of Chicago, agreed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Forman's promotion.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 14.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 00	@	4 65
Sheep	2 25	@	3 50
Hogs	3 60	@	4 30
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	3 40	@	3 65
Minnesota Bakers'	2 90	@	3 20
WHEAT — No. 2 Red, Sept.	67¾	@	68¼
No. 1 Hard	68½	@	69¼
CORN — No. 2	25¾	@	26
December	27⅞	@	27⅞
OATS — Western	19	@	29
LARD	3 65	@	3 70
PORK — Mess, New	7 50	@	8 25
BUTTER — Creamery	11½	@	16¼
Dairy	8	@	12
EGGS	10½	@	15
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE — Beeves	$3 00	@	5 10
Stockers and Feeders	2 40	@	3 25
Cows and Bulls	1 25	@	3 40
Texas Steers	2 30	@	3 15
HOGS — Light	3 10	@	3 45
Rough Packing	2 50	@	2 70
SHEEP	2 00	@	3 40
BUTTER — Western Cr'm'y.	14	@	15
Dairy	10	@	13
EGGS — Fresh	12½	@	13
POTATOES (per bu.)	20	@	30
PORK — Mess	5 70	@	5 75
LARD — Steam	3 27½	@	3 35
FLOUR — Winter	3 60	@	3 70
Spring	2 60	@	3 25
GRAIN—Wheat, September.	56¼	@	56¾
Corn, No. 2 Cash	20¾	@	20⅞
Oats, No. 2 Cash	15½	@	15⅝
Barley, Fair to Choice	25	@	32
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 52½	@	52¾
Corn, No. 3	20	@	20½
Oats, No. 2 White	17½	@	18¼
Rye, No. 1	32	@	32½
Barley, No. 2	31	@	31½
PORK — Mess	5 65	@	5 70
LARD	3 20	@	3 25
DETROIT.			
GRAIN — Wheat, No. 2 Red.	$ 61½	@	61⅝
Corn, No. 2	21	@	21¼
Oats, No. 2 White	18½	@	19
Rye	32½	@	32¾
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE — Native Steers	$3 50	@	4 35
Texas	2 40	@	3 40
HOGS	2 80	@	3 35
SHEEP	2 25	@	3 00
OMAHA.			
CATTLE — Steers	$3 10	@	4 35
Cows	1 25	@	3 10
Feeders	2 50	@	3 40
HOGS	2 85	@	3 10
SHEEP	2 25	@	3 30

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Missing Girl Found.

Margaret Keating, the girl who had been missing a week, and who, a letter to the police signed "A Hard-Up Tramp" said had been murdered and thrown in the lake near Neenah, was found by her brother at the Windsor hotel in Fond du Lac in a dazed condition. She was taken home and since has been in a hysterical condition, unable to give any account of her whereabouts or doings. She is known to have had $40 with her when leaving home, but when found had neither pocketbook nor money. She has no bruises or other evidence of violence on her person, but she suffers from nausea and shows other signs of having been drugged.

Warning to Employes.

Government officials must keep out of politics, especially that portion which comes under the civil service act. Collectors Murphy and Ross received instructions in Milwaukee from Washington ordering them to warn all employes in their departments who are under the civil service act that the act makes political assessments a misdemeanor. The collectors are instructed to post notices of the law on the subject in conspicuous places in the district.

Superior Mine at Hurley Burning.

The Superior mine is burning. The fire was discovered coming out of shaft No. 1, and soon the shaft was burned out. The fire is supposed to be near the fourth level and spreading both ways. Volumes of smoke are coming up, and there is no way to fight it except to cover all the openings and smother it, which will take a month. The Superior mine ships the richest ore to be had here, and is a valuable property, owned by the Odanah Iron Mining company.

Millers' Association Gone.

The Northwestern Millers' association, also known as the flour trust, has gone to the wall. It was organized a year ago to maintain a uniform price of flour and to do away with competition. The books were closed, and a penalty of one cent a barrel, which every manufacturer of flour paid into the trust as a guaranty that he would keep faith, was divided among those who remained faithful.

Closed Its Doors.

The Jackson county bank at Black River Falls was closed on the petition of Thomas B. Mills, one of the stockholders, by order of Judge Bailey. The petitioner alleges that the bank owes depositors on demand to exceed $45,000 and is insolvent. S. P. Jones is receiver; bond, $50,000. The semi-annual statement on the first Monday in July showed the bank to owe depositors $50,644.61.

Henry Johnson Reappears.

The annual reunion of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery association was held in Beloit. This organization was formed of Beloit men. Several new faces were seen at the reunion, among them Henry Johnson, of Texas, who was reported killed at Harper's Ferry and has been so entered upon the association's records. The old officers were reelected. The next meeting will be held in Beloit.

Broke Her Neck.

A sad accident occurred at Armstrong Creek, which resulted in the death of Miss Hannah Danielson, about 20 years old, of Rhinelander. She was visiting a sister at the former place and was riding a saddle horse. She lost control of the animal and was thrown to the ground, her neck being broken by the fall.

Accidentally Killed.

A sad accident occurred at Peshtigo Oakie Sutherland, eight years old, was putting up a target for Walter Hall, another boy, to shoot at, when the latter's rifle was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking Sutherland just above the heart. He died in 15 minutes.

Whole Family Killed.

A Wisconsin Central freight train struck a wagon containing Henry Steinke, wife and daughter at Libby crossing, about two miles north of Oshkosh, and all were instantly killed. Steinke was a wealthy farmer residing in the town of Vinland.

The News Condensed.

The wife of Thomas Douglas, of Milwaukee, eloped with John Arnett, leaving three small children. The elopers were caught in Chicago.

Judge George S. Rogers, of Superior, was found dead in his bathtub in his home. It is believed that he was stricken with heart disease. He leaves a widow, three daughters and two sons.

The body of Miss Nellie Sullivan, aged 18, was brought to Racine from Wausau, where she had committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. No cause can be assigned.

John Thoreson died at the hospital in Eau Claire. His death was the fourth resulting from the collapse of the music hall August 17. He leaves a family.

The Sunday schools of Juneau county and the neighboring towns of the adjoining counties held a rally at Elroy to organize all the Sunday schools of Juneau county into a union.

The acting secretary of the treasury has accepted the bid of Adam H. Harcus, of Racine, for the erection of the United States post office and customhouse in that city. The contract price is $44,417.

Fred W. Burke and A. N. Donaldson, of Milwaukee, have made a novel election agreement. In case Bryan is elected Burke will leave the country forever; in case McKinley is chosen Donaldson will go.

The badly decomposed remains of a man were found at the Clough Island summer resort in St. Louis river. It was impossible to secure identification.

Peter McCarthy, who recently celebrated his 100th birthday, died at his home in Milwaukee.

Fire in Washburn's general store at Sturgeon Bay caused a loss of $15,000 or $20,000.

A GREAT DINNER.

Menu Enjoyed by a Great Quartette—They Are Still Alive.

The greatest dinner that I ever sat down to, says Watterson in the Courier-Journal, consisted of a leg of mutton, dressed with mustard, a bit of hot wheat bread, and some fresh butter, with half a jug of fine whisky to wash it down. It was in front of New Hope church in the summer of '64. Some one had sent Eustis a leg of mutton. Some one had sent Yeatman a large pill box of butter. Bragg, Gen. Polk's cook, had some flour. Eustis and Yeatman invited Gov. Harris and myself. The governor happened to have a key which fitted Gen. Polk's medicine case. All of us united in making the robbery of a vial of Irish whisky, the general himself being absent, and that was the dinner! Glorious dinner!

Please God, the quartette still survive to tell the tale, which they do whenever they meet and can get an audience. Eustis is in Paris, ambassador: the same cool, self-possessed man in diplomacy he used to be under fire; able, brave and lazy. Harris—touching the eighties—is the dashing, brilliant, impetuous boy he was 32 years ago—and, silver or gold, or neither, I look toward him as I write! Yeatman, obtrusive only in his courage on the battlefield, lives the life of cultivated leisure and unambitious rusticity which delighted him most when he was both younger and richer than he is, though he still has his ancestral acres.

That was a dinner.

COOKERY HERBS.

Every Housewife Should Understand and Cultivate Their Use.

Herbs used in cookery, while they may be purchased in the markets of the larger cities of the United States, are rarely procurable in those of smaller towns. To the average ruralist they are unknown, or, if known, their use is not understood. In first rate cookery, which is one of delicate combinations and flavors, they are absolutely indispensable, and their absence therefrom is quickly detected by cultivated palates. Chives, tarragon, chervil, savory, sorrel, etc., may be grown with little trouble either out of doors or in boxes in the house. Pulverized dried herbs that are sold in bottles or tin are of little value. For flavoring purposes they are hardly more effective than so much dried dust. Sorrel soup, on account of its pleasantly acid flavor, is much in vogue in Europe. Here it is almost entirely unknown, and is rarely or ever served except in families of foreign origin or at restaurants that encourage a special clientele. Of all the herbs only sage and mint are in universal use with us. For this boon we are indebted to the favor accorded sausages, and the popularity of the "mint julep."

Tall Rose Bush.

Mrs. F. C. Austin, of Orange City, Fla., has a rose bush eight feet tall with a spread of six feet which sustains more than a score of varieties of roses, 13 of which, ranging in color from the jacqueminot to white, have been in blossom at one time, and some of which are always in bloom. The stock, says the New York Sun, is a Captain Christy, growing upon a McCartney root, and there are engrafted the bride, la France, perle des jardins, Clotilde, Kruger, Franciska, superb, meteor, Mme. Joseph Schwartz, jacqueminot, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Vick's caprice, Princess Beatrice, Viscountess Folkestone, Mme. de Watteville, Lady Ashburton, Malmaison, Corinna, Helen, Reingold, and Frankie Packwood.

The Number Thirteen.

For those who believe in the fatality of the number thirteen, the American quarter-dollar is about the most unlucky article they can carry, says the Argonaut. On the said coin there are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll which compose its wing, 13 feathers are in its tail, there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads, and 13 letters in the words "quarter-dollar."

Summer Resorts on the Monon.

The Summer resorts on the Monon Route are having a "big season." West Baden and French Lick Springs are more popular than ever, and Paoli has started a new sanitarium to take the overflow. The waters of these springs have been recommended by prominent physicians as superior in their curative properties to those of Hot Springs, White Sulphur, or even the noted spas and "bads" of Germany. West Baden indeed has been fitly called "the Carlsbad of America." Cedar Lake is prettier than ever and just as full of fish. The railroad company has a fine park there and is soon to build a new station.

"It's a cold day when I get left," remarked the putative 100-pound chunk of ice, as it vanished into a three-inch wet spot on the back stoop.—Detroit Tribune.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

"Why, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter?" "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel—" "No, but the other fellow does."—Fliegende Blaetter.

All About Texas.

Address D. J. Price, A. G. P. A., I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas, sending seven cents postage, for a 200 page handsomely illustrated book telling all about Texas. Texas is now attracting a great number of settlers by reason of cheap lands and mild climate.

In the race of life it isn't the fast men who come out ahead.—Texas Sifter.

$400 Truck Farms in Virginia.

September 1st and 15th and October 6 and 20 Home Seekers' Excursion tickets will be sold from points in the west and northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Those who have investigated the state are of one opinion, that Virginia is the best state in the Union today for farmers. Situated at the doors of the great eastern markets with cheap transportation and a perfect climate it has advantages that cannot be overcome. Small farms may be had for $10 per acre and upward according to location and improvements. For descriptive pamphlet of Virginia, list of desirable farms and excursion rates address U. L. Truitt, N. W. P. A., C. & O., Big Four Route, 234 Clark St., Chicago.

Only the man who gives hoping for nothing again, who gives freely, without calculation, out of the fullness of his heart—can find his love returned to him.—F. D. Maurice.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of August 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, to the south, for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local Agent, or address James Barker, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.

Parke—"I don't suppose, old man, you can really appreciate how bright my children are." Lane—"No; I have never met your wife."—N. Y. Herald.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

Friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.—Washington.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. Hardy, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.

When we are good in the right way we are good for something.—Chicago Standard.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

When you loaf, remember the rights of busy people.—Atchison Globe.

Warner's Safe Cure

Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . .

KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES.

THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Is but incipient Kidney Disease.
Either are Dangerous.
Both can be Cured
If treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Ask for either and accept no substitute.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL for Spring delivery the largest and most complete line of Nursery Stock. SEED CORN and SEED POTATOES in the west. Three plans of work. PAY WEEKLY. An early start insures success. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS. THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Lake City, Minn.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

"Check it!"

Battle Ax PLUG

If he had bought a 5 cent piece he would have been able to take it with him.

There is no use buying more than a 5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

One Cup One Cent

Less than a cent in fact — and all Cocoa — pure Cocoa — no chemicals. — That describes Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, - Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

MINNEAPOLIS. **WOODWARD & CO.** DULUTH.

GRAIN COMMISSION.

BRANCH—CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS for FUTURE DELIVERY EXECUTED in ALL MARKETS.

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

For President—
WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice-President—
GARRET A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

PLATFORM: A chance to earn a dollar with the promise that it shall not be fifty cents.

For Governor—
EDWARD SCOFIELD, of Oconto.
For Lieutenant Governor—
EMIL BLENSCH, of Manitowoc.
For Secretary of State—
HENRY CASSON, of Vernon.
For Treasurer—
SEWALL A. PETERSON, of Barron.
For Attorney General—
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.
For Railroad Commissioner—
DUNCAN J. McKENZIE, of Buffalo.
For Insurance Commissioner—
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.

For Member of Congress, 9th District—
ALEXANDER STEWART,
of Marathon.

For State Senator—
E. H. WINCHESTER, of Price.

For Member of Assembly—
GID H. CLARK, of Oneida.

Watch Gray's ad. each week for prices that will interest you. *

Mrs. G. W. Van Vorst would like a few more pupils in voice culture and piano. Terms 50 cents per lesson. *

Lawrence Doyle has slabs, and hard wood for sale. Those wishing anything in the wood line can leave orders at Crane & Fenelon's and he will attend to them. *

Our Election Bet Hats are just as good as any others. The winner will be pleased with the hat and the loser with the price.
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Those desirous of purchasing patent stoppered bottles for Root Beer can obtain the same at reasonable prices by applying to Arthur Taylor at Rhinelander Bottling Works. tf.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, K'y. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. I. E. MACK.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking me if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here at the Palace Drug Store. *

Its Value Recognized by Physicians.

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HOWE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Oneida County, Wisconsin, on or before the 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1896, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of shingling the Court House roof, in a workmanlike manner. Oneida County will furnish all shingles, nails, zinc and other material; the shingles to be of the best grade made and to be laid four inches to the weather. Parties making bids for above work, will also have to furnish their own scaffolding, and furnish a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. The work when completed will be closely inspected and accepted by the committee if properly done.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated this 1st day of Sept., 1896, at Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

R. KELLEY
J. W. SCHAFER } Committee.
J. C. CURRAN

SUGAR TREE SAP.

Why It Flows Even When the Ground Is Frozen Hard.

There is much difference of opinion as to where the sap of the tree comes from. It does not come from the ground by the roots, but is in the tree and has been all the winter, but in the form of starch deposited in the cells of the soft wood under the bark. When the weather becomes warm enough in the spring to set the vital processes in the tree into action, this starch is changed into sugar and the cells become so full of the sweet sap as to exert a great pressure on them.

When the spring begins, the warmth of the sun starts this vital action and the sap circulates through the cells on the way to the buds, which will swell and soon burst into leaf. When the sugar maker taps the tree, the pressure of the sap on the cells forces it to exude and flow from the opening made into the sap wood. There is no special current up from the roots or down to them; the tree is simply filled with sap all through the sap wood, and mostly at that part of it which lies immediately under the bark, and where the new wood will soon be formed of the matter held in solution in the sap.

The sap will flow while the ground is frozen, for it is the warmth in the air that causes the flow and not the action of the roots in the soil. Thus it is quite useless to spread any litter or other non-conducting matter under the tree in the expectation that if the ground be kept frozen the budding will be delayed. If this effect be desired the whole tree must be covered in and kept in a dormant condition by a low temperature all over. Thus young trees may be kept in cold storage for months, and are so kept for shipment to Australia, where the seasons are exactly the opposite of ours.—New York Times.

IDENTIFIED IN ADVANCE.

Why She Was Convinced That the Dead Man Was Not Her Husband.

Notwithstanding she was not a dame of high degree, she was a woman of character, and there was a peculiar aggressiveness in the freckle on her nose which made the police officers on duty at the station house step around lively when she called on a matter of business.

"I understand," she said to the sergeant, "that there's the body of a man waiting to be identified here."

"It is at the morgue, madam," responded the sergeant, but with more suavity than is common.

"Well, my husband hasn't been at home for three days, and I thought it might be him. Can you tell me what he looks like?"

"Yes; but you could get a good deal more satisfaction by going to the morgue yourself, ma'am."

"I suppose I could," she sighed as if she felt sure she would not identify the remains as those of her husband. "Was he killed?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," exclaimed the sergeant. "He died suddenly. The patrolman saw him fall on the street."

"Died sudden, did he?" she asked with interest.

"Yes, ma'am."

Her tone indicated that she thought the police were to blame in some way.

"Well," she said, "there's no use in my going to the morgue if that's the case. It ain't my husband. He never done anything sudden in his life. He's the slowest man on earth. Goodly," and she walked out of the station house as if she were sorry about something.—Washington Star.

The People of Dads.

Fierce as they are in war, the people of Dads are when at peace the gentlest of creatures, extremely devoted to their children and living a home life absolutely unknown among the Arabs. Just as in appearance so in moral character do they excel, and the vices so common among the Moors are unknown in the homes of the Berbers. They seem to possess none of that uncontrollable passion that is so large a feature in the Arab character, and its place is taken by affection and sincerity. Seldom marrying more than one wife, prostitution is absolutely unknown, with the result that the health of the tribe is excellent, and one never sees those horrid disfigurements of feature so common in other portions of Morocco. No doubt to a great extent the moral character of the Berbers is due to the fact that their women are allowed entire liberty, do not veil their faces and mix on almost all occasions with the men.

One of the first things that struck me on my arrival at Dads was the good humored and innocent chaff that passed between the men and the girls of the tribe, even in the streets of the ksar, and still more when they brought us our food to the mirzah on the housetop. The women are distinctly pretty, with very fair skins and clear complexions; but they detract much from their appearance by the strange manner in which they adorn their features with henna and kohl, the former a red dye and the latter antimony.—"Tafilet," by W. B. Harris.

The Mystery of the Pearl.

The usual source of pearls found within the oyster appears to be the intrusion of some small foreign body which sets up an irritation of cuticle. The only means of defense open to the mollusk is to deposit a layer of nacre around the irritating particle and thus cut it off from the soft, tender skin. A grain of sand or a small crustacean may slip in between the lips, and, setting up irritation, provoke the cuticle to deposit around it a series of thin films of nacre. These are added to from time to time, the little nucleus is completely encysted and a pearl is the result.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Still Time.

Bobby—I had three fights today, and I didn't get licked once.

Bongo (feeling for a cane)—Well, my son, the day is not over yet.—Strand Magazine.

MODERN DRESS.

Its Remoteness From the Happy Effects Demanded by Art.

We are not so quixotical, says the London Telegraph, as to ask sincerity and earnestness from the modern art of dress, which has quite victoriously hidden away the divine outlines of the feminine human form in outrageous "costumes" and confections, utterly destroying folds and drapery, upon the natural grace and value of which in classic days the chief sculptors did not disdain to employ their careful chisels. Imagine Pheidias or Praxiteles today copying a blouse or a divided skirt in a Pentelican marble! Imagine even a Hindoo or a Japanese lady being rather pleased and proud than otherwise that her French bonnet maker had supplied her with geraniums or lilies in dyed muslin which deceived a bee. Apelles, indeed, thought it legitimate praise to hear that the birds came to pick the grapes which he had painted on the archon's wall at Athens, but painting has illusion for its proper object. There is, we repeat, an unmistakable air of reproach and rebuke to modern fashion in this little anecdote of the bee at the London garden party, which warned beauty and youth how artificial they are in the way of becoming, to the point of upsetting the orderly course of things, and making even the bees and butterflies skeptical about flowers. We shall not pursue this line of moralizing nevertheless; in the first place because every line which could be written would but add to the undesired pride and complacency of the artificial flower makers, who will soon, we suppose, offer to supply our gardens and greenhouses, and, in the next, because the strongest representations of reason and of taste are vainly made against the mysterious goddess of fashion. She will go on decreeing what extravagance, what enormity, what barbarism pleases her and her votaries—not ashamed because a honey bee took her false blossoms for true ones, but delighted at the compliment, and bent upon fresh devices to mislead and cajole the world which humbly obeys her mandates.

GOLDEN WAND OF TACT.

Absolutely Essential For the Achievement of Social Success.

"My dear girl," writes Ruth Ashmore in response to a girl inquirer in Ladies' Home Journal, "you fail socially because you look uninterested, you stand off and have a don't care expression on your face. This drives would be acquaintances away and suggests to a hostess that if you do not care and show it so plainly she need not care to send you cards another time. Society is really based upon the golden rule, and it demands from you not only sympathy, but that outcome of the best of sympathy, tact. To be a social success you must learn to say the right things to the right people. Do not talk about flirting widows to a woman in mourning nor of the value of beauty to an aged spinster forced to wear blue glasses. The aged spinster may be a perfect well of learning and wit. You will find this out if you touch her with the golden wand of tact.

Possibly you are nervous and shy. Try to overcome that. Force yourself to say something. If you are unfortunate enough to be easily embarrassed, at least get used to the sound of your own voice, and then you will not find yourself screaming from sheer nervousness when you wish to speak low or whispering in a husky manner when your words should be distinct. To be a social success you must govern your voice, and usage is the only thing that will make that possible. Do not be afraid to speak of simple things. There is no man too learned not to be interested in that which interests a pretty girl and no woman too old or too world worn not to care about ribbons or flowers, sweetmeats or novels.

Don't Blot Your Letters.

"My eldest daughter tells me," said Mr. Glimmerton, "that it is not good form to blot a letter, and when I ask her what I shall do when I get to the bottom of the page and want to turn to the next, she says I must wait for the ink to dry, though I may, if I wish, save time by addressing the envelope meanwhile."

Here, as is usually the case, good form is in accordance with good sense. A blotted page is not uniform in appearance. More ink is taken from the lower, the more freshly written part, than from the more nearly dry writing above, and so the writing upon the lower part of the page is paler and for that reason it is less legible. The blotting may thus be a cause of inconvenience to the recipient of the letter. His taste may be offended by a want of uniformity, of harmony in its appearance, and the fact that the letter has been blotted, that the writer has hurried to get through his task, may wound his pride.

So we mustn't blot our letters—that is, our private letters—but by common consent the use of blotting paper is still permissible in business correspondence.—New York Sun.

Not In the Ark.

Mr. Reynolds is a bright and well preserved old gentleman, but to his little granddaughter Mabel he seems very old indeed. She had been sitting on his knee and looking at him seriously for a long time one day when she asked suddenly:

"Grandpa, were you in the ark?"

"Why, no, my dear," gasped the astonished grandparent.

Mabel's eyes grew large and round with astonishment.

"Then, grandpa," she asked, "why weren't you drowned?"—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Mr. Labouchere Does Not See.

Clergymen are bywords for their failure in the religious and moral training of their own children, and I really do not see on what ground they should be expected to be more successful with those of other people.—London Truth.

THEY'RE ALL LIKE THAT.

Oh, have you ever known a girl, when asked about her age,
Who'd sweetly smile and answer you and not get in a rage?
The weather, styles and last new plays are topics safe for you,
But if you venture on her age she'll snap those eyes of blue
(Or if they're black 'twill be worse yet) and curl her lips in scorn.
Then you will feel of all men you are the most forlorn.
Now, ten to one, if you could see within that maiden's breast,
She'll be consigning you somewhere, but not among the blest.
The girls are all alike in that the whole wide world around—
You must not ask how old they are—at least so I have found.
I tried it once, and to my cost. Now I'm a wiser man,
And to you fellows I must say this—avoid it if you can.
—Richard Brent in Atlanta Constitution.

A NEW YORK STREET SHOW.

The Interesting Performance of an Equine Gymnast.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a horse to eat from the ground standing—that is the way it feeds in nature—but a horse that was standing in Nassau street the other day, attached to a delivery wagon, ate from the ground in a way that interested everybody who saw him.

Straightening out his fore legs in front of him, at an angle of about 45 degrees, something as a dog straightens out his fore legs in stretching, he lowered his body at the shoulders to about half its usual elevation above the ground. Then he inclined his head downward between his legs until his lips touched the pavement. He didn't need to bend his neck more than half as much as would have been necessary if he had remained standing with his fore legs upright. It was like a feat in gymnastics.

A crescent shaped crowd gathered in front of the horse, one horn of the crescent being on one sidewalk and the other on the other. Somebody put a pear down on the pavement between the horse's feet. Out went his feet and down he lowered his body and then deliberately he inclined his head and picked up the pear; and then he straightened up and ate it, all to the great enjoyment of the crowd. One man said Barnum ought to have him, and yet when he straightened up and was standing at rest he was just a good looking horse whom nobody would ever have taken for the prize horse gymnast.

A boy laid down the core of an apple and the horse picked that up as before while the crowd looked on, and presently the driver came out of a building and jumped on the seat of the wagon. He saw the crowd, but he didn't let on that he saw it or anything remarkable at all; he simply gathered up the lines and drove off, and then the crowd melted away.—New York Sun.

London Cabbies' Trick.

"Like a ride, sir? Jump up. Nothing to pay."

The writer was taking a stroll along the Thames embankment one fine evening after supper when the driver of a smart looking four wheeler pulled across the road and hailed him thus curiously.

I jumped on the box beside him, and, noticing my look of inquiry, he explained: "You see, sir, we cabbies are not allowed to drive empty through the Strand during this half hour just as the theater goers are coming out. Of course there is a dead certainty of getting a fare now if we can only manage to get into the street. So to prevent the place getting filled with cabs there is a policeman at every side turning with strict orders to turn us back as soon as there are enough on the bank.

"But no lobby in the world can stop a man driving a fare into the Strand, and so we ask a likely looking customer to oblige us and jump in while we drive past the constable. Once in the street, we are pretty sure of picking up a fare before we are noticed and ordered out again.

"Thank you, sir, very much," he added as I alighted a few doors from the Villiers street end of the crowded thoroughfare, "and good night! Cab, sir? Yes, sir," and he quickly drove off with his new fare.—Pearson's Weekly.

Naughty American.

Among my fellow passengers recently on one of these good but very slow ships, the Irrawadie, was a little curly haired English boy who had evidently been brought up in the strictest sect of the aristocracy—an embryonic Englishman of the Englishmen.

"Do you speak French, little boy?" said a good lady to him, who was trying to scrape acquaintance with the youthful Briton.

"Oh, naow," said the little chap.

"Do you speak American?" then asked the lady.

"Oh, naow," he replied, with a still stronger emphasis.

"But wouldn't you like to learn American?" persisted the lady.

"Oh, naow, thanks," answered this sturdy little patriot. "It is very, very nashty to speak American."—North American Review.

Tennyson's Prediction.

It has been learned that Tennyson predicted the day of his death. Just a year before his death friends of the poet were visiting Aldworth House. The late Lord Selborne turned to Tennyson and remarked, "You ought to be happy here." "Ah," sighed the poet, "I have only a year to live!" His hearers laughed at the remark, but it was a prophetic assertion that was verified to the minute.

Affability, mildness, tenderness and a word which I would fain bring back to its original significance of virtue—I mean good nature—are of daily use. They are the bread of mankind and the staff of life.—Dryden.

The Metonic cycle of 19 years, at the end of which each new moon comes back into the same day of the year, was among the most remarkable discoveries of ancient astronomy.

NEW NOVELTIES.

We have just opened our new Cloaks for women and children. They are beauties and away below former prices. Don't buy until you see them, because we do not want you to feel regret all winter.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
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Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
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Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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and are going fast. You must select the one you want immediately or get left on choice.
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Made a Well Man of Me.

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produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address

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Atlantic Limited	2:00 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	8:10 p. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	A 11:00 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	5:05 p. m.	Dex Sun.

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Pacific Limited	2:20 a. m.	Daily
Accommodation	6:55 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	D 9:20 a. m.	Dex. Sun.
Passenger	2:25 p. m.	Dex. Sun.

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EUGENE FIELD'S HOME.

His Many Queer Clocks and His Library of Rare Books.

One should not always judge a man by his house, but in the case of Eugene Field it seemed as if his house were a part of him. It is an old fashioned two story farmhouse with a wide porch, to which has been added a large circular wing with an outside chimney such as the southerners love. As you enter the hall you notice an elaborately ornamented old English tall clock of the kind usually known in this country as "grandfather's clock." It is one of three such clocks in the house; a second stands on a stair landing, after the manner of Longfellow's "Old Clock On the Stair," and a third was in Eugene Field's sleeping room. The last one has a gong in it like a country dinner bell and clangs the hour with a loud metallic ring.

In the same room he had a "freak clock" made entirely of wood, that ticks like a hammer striking hard wood. In the library there is a quaint little one made with a seesaw—a wee boy and girl sitting upon a leg to regulate the pendulum. This is a very well behaved little piece of mechanism, as it makes no noise and is really pretty. Contrasted with it, standing near Field's writing table, is a plain New England kitchen clock such as our grandmothers used in their light, airy kitchens. It is a medium sized affair of mahogany with a glass door, on the lower half of which are painted impossible red roses and forgetmenots. It is a good old domestic clock, and went on faithfully ticking away when the others were cranky and would not keep the time regularly.

As you enter the house the library is on the left hand. All around the walls of the room are bookcases. Suppose we look at the case beyond the window, which might be called the fairy corner. Here are gathered books of fairy lore from all parts of the world, for there was hardly an old bookstore in London, Paris or Berlin which Mr. Field did not know well. In this wonderful fairy corner are Cossack fairy tales, eastern fairy tales, legends of the French provinces, legends of Ireland, Norway, Germany, Spain, New England and all the modern English fairy stories.—Mary J. Reid and Henrietta Dexter Field in St. Nicholas.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

Some of the Curious and Commonplace Uses to Which It Is Put.

Incandescent electric lights are used to illuminate the eyes of mounted animals—bears, tigers and lions—shown by furriers. Here obviously a light with a flame would not do, while the incandescent light answers the purpose well and conveniently. The wire is run from the head down through the animal's body and out through one of its feet to a connection with the service wire of the store.

Incandescent lights are used in refrigerators, such as the iceboxes of the wholesale dealer in cut flowers and the butcher. Their use in sidewalk show, cases is familiar; in dressing show windows the flexible connection admits of placing the light where it is wanted with each new trimming of the window.

They are used in electric signs, some of which are permanent, while others are formed of letters that are movable, like types, so that the sign can be readily changed as often as may be desired. Electric numbers are made in the same way.

One may see a painter at work at night in a store, paint brush in one hand and electric light—with the wire trailing away back of him—in the other, to enable him to see the letter in some nook or cranny that he is painting.

The incandescent lamp is used to light sidewalk awnings. The lamps are strung along a wire hung under the ridge pole inside the awning. The wire and lamps are simply taken in when the awning is. Movable billboards are illuminated in the same manner.—New York Sun.

A Plea For the Old Box Hedge.

And may I not enter here a plea for the preservation of the box edgings of our old garden borders? I know they are almost obsolete—have been winter killed and sunburnt—and are even in sorry disrepute as harborers of unpleasant and unwelcome garden visitors. For its beauty in winter alone the box should still find a place in our gardens. It grows to great size.—Alice Morse Earle in Scribner's.

The human soul is like a bird that is born in a cage. Nothing can deprive it of its natural longings or obliterate the mysterious remembrance of its heritage. —Epes Sargent.

A LAWYER HIRED BY THE DAY.

And the Reason He Quit This Job Precisely on Time.

With the name of Rufus Lockwood is recalled to mind one of the most extraordinary geniuses that the state of California ever produced. It is many years now since Lockwood held sway in the courts of San Francisco. He was, in his day, perhaps the best lawyer in the state, and it was only because of his utter indifference to pecuniary matters that he did not leave a large fortune behind him.

Lockwood went at one time to Horace Hawes, a very distinguished lawyer, and the author of the consolidation act which is now in force. Hawes had a reputation for close figuring, and Lockwood knew it. He said, "Mr. Hawes, I'll hire myself to you for one year from date at a salary of $25 a day, payable every night."

"All right," said Hawes, delighted to engage the services of the brightest mind in the state at so low a figure—for the salary was not a great one in those days—and the bargain was sealed. It was 11 o'clock in the morning. But from that time on, it is said, Hawes never missed an opportunity of reminding Lockwood of his bondage. He would say, in the presence of others, "Lockwood, go fetch that book," "Lockwood, do this or that," etc. Lockwood never said a word, but did as he was bidden, and Hawes enjoyed his triumph.

Finally it came to the day when the year's engagement terminated. There was a most important lawsuit on hand, of which Lockwood had made a careful study. No one in the state could possibly have handled it as he did. Well, on the day in question Lockwood stood in court, an array of lawbooks in front of him, and expounded his views in masterly fashion. Suddenly he looked up at the clock and saw that it was the hour of 11. Closing the book from which he was quoting, he turned to Hawes, who was sitting beside him, and said: "Mr. Hawes, a year ago today at this hour I contracted to work for you one year. My time's up, the contract is canceled and I am going."

Thus did he repay his master for the humiliation heaped upon him. Hawes was in the greatest consternation. He could not possibly take up the thread of the case where Lockwood had left it, and he begged and implored him to proceed. But Lockwood remembered, and he turned a deaf ear to all persuasions. He kept his word; the contract had expired.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Square Drink.

But of all the attractive features of this charming spot, Rothenburg, the annual festspiel, celebrating the capture of the town by Tilly during the Thirty Years' war, ranks first. At that time, and indeed until 1803, Rothenburg was a free city, taking an active part in the peasants' war of 1525 and in the Thirty Years' war of the following century. It was in the course of the latter, in 1631, that the celebrated Tilly appeared before Rothenburg and demanded its capitulation. This the citizens refused, with the result that the gallant little town was besieged and taken. Tilly and his generals proceeded to the rathhaus and demanded the municipal keys of the burgomaster. At the same time Tilly imposed a fine of 30,000 thalers and garrisoned the town with his soldiers.

The burgomaster pleaded in vain for some mitigation of the penalty, until the victorious general, after remaining for some time unmoved by his entreaties, conceived the extraordinary notion of offering to restore the freedom of the town on condition that one of the inhabitants should come forward and empty at one draft an immense beaker of wine, containing about 3¼ liters (over three quarts.) This was an unheard of feat, even in those hard drinking days, and for some time his offer remained unaccepted. The opportunity of freeing the town from a foreign yoke seemed, however, too important to be lost! and accordingly a patriotic citizen named Nusch resolved to attempt the difficult task imposed by the conqueror. As a matter of fact, he drained the beaker at one draft, and, although tradition relates that a severe illness followed the feat, still he saved the town, for Tilly kept his word and restored the independence of Rothenburg.—Chambers' Journal.

A Feature of Phenix.

"I am struck," said a well known traveler the other day, "with a few features in Phenix that mark no other town on the coast. One of them is the custom of posting up black bordered notices of invitations to funerals. I've seen that done in some of the little towns in the gulf states, but nowhere else. I know it's a sort of habit only from a conversation I had with an old timer. He said that about 20 years ago, when the town was new, there were no newspapers, and even later the only vehicle of news was a weekly paper. There was no ice to be had, and burials had to be done quickly, especially in the summer time. The only way to bring the news of the death and funeral to the attention of the public was by means of notices stuck on the posts, and the custom has continued to this date, when no necessity exists."—Arizona Republican.

A Noted Talker.

Dismal stories are told of Lady Hester Stanhope's portentous power of talk. "I," says her hapless doctor, "have sat listening for 8, 10, nay, 12 or 13 hours at a time!" Mr. Way remained from 3 o'clock one afternoon till dawn next morning tete-a-tete with her, and Lady Hester once kept Mr. N. so long in discourse that he fainted away. No wonder Mr. N. soon expressed a wish to return to Europe.—Temple Bar.

A Financial Question.

Are you placing your money where you get good returns? Where you get goods that are right? Or are you paying a good price for poor stuff? Lots of people are doing this very thing today. Look over your purchases and see if you could not have done better. We believe our past reputation will bear us out in saying that we sold only reliable goods and never misrepresent to make a sale. We expect to sell goods to the people of Rhinelander and vicinity just as we always have. "Funny isn't it?" The goods we put out are up to the standard the same as they always have been. We have made no change. Selling good goods at a bargain is our "forte," but excuse us when it comes to selling stuff that has no merit. That is what has always sold goods for us—Merit and Price. We propose to sell you up-to-date goods, goods that are right, cheaper than any firm in the city, for the reason that we buy for good hard cash and we are not "talking through our hat" when we say so either. You will, when looking through our ad. each week find proof of our assertion.

This week we quote you a few prices as an illustration:

10-4 cotton blankets 65c. grade at	.41	Ladies' Wool Hose 25c. quality at	.19
4-4 Unbleached Cotton, good value at 5c. Our price	3½c	Ladies' Union Suits, fleeced, others sell at 75c. Our price	.49
4-4 Bleached Cotton cheap at 7c. We are selling it at	4½c	Ladies' Wool mixed Union Suits, good value at $1.10. They go at	.72
Standard Dress Prints, usually sold at 5c. Our price	4c.	Ladies' Wool Union Suits worth $1.50 of anyones money at	1.19
Apron Checked Ginghams worth 5c. Sold here at	3½c	Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests and Pants worth 35c. at	.23

White Bed Spreads worth 75c. You can have them at .49.

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You run no risk

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First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

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We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant. Rhinelander Wis

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Store in Fausts' Block. - Rhinelander, Wisconsin

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

GREAT BRITAIN has introduced a system of commercial attaches, to supplement the consular service, whose duty it is to stimulate the introduction of British goods into foreign countries.

IT MAY be interesting to compare Dr. Nansen's approximation to the north pole with the efforts of his recent predecessors. Adm. Markham, at the end of his journey, was 400 miles from the pole. Mr. Lockwood, the American traveler, 396, and Dr. Nansen 226. Dr. Nansen has, therefore, gone 170 miles further than anybody else.

RAISINS, dates and chocolate tablets are all good sustainers for a day's tramp or a day's run on wheels. A country physician who finds himself obliged often to be oblivious to mealtimes says that he finds the compressed chocolate cakes, easily carried and easily nibbled, his food salvation over and over again in the course of the year.

A BIRMINGHAM (Eng.) manufacturer drives something of a trade in crowns. They are real ones of solid gold, with cap of crimson velvet, incrustations of garnet, topaz and other kinds of cheap but showy stones, and are supplied to the kings of Africa—of whom there are several hundred—at a highly satisfactory return of ivory and other merchandise.

THE marquis of Bute has signified his intention of contributing £10,000 to the University of South Wales, to be applied to the purpose of technical education in Wales. The Drapers' Co. has also promised £10,000 toward the fund for providing new buildings, and the British government has promised £20,000 on condition that an equal amount be raised by public subscriptions.

A RAILWAY improvement is reported from Germany which would be very much appreciated in this country, especially by the traveling journalist. It is in the shape of a swinging writing desk, which is fastened to the roof of the carriage by elastic bands. Those who have tried to write in a train during even a normally rapid journey will recognize at once the advantage of such a contrivance.

FOR those who believe in the fatality of the number 13 the American quarter dollar is about the unluckiest article they can carry. On the said coin they are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll which the eagle holds in its claws, 13 feathers compose its wing, 13 feathers are in its tail, there are 13 parallel lines on the shield, 13 horizontal stripes, 13 arrowheads and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar."

TUBERCULOSIS is affected by the Roentgen ray, according to MM. Lortet and Genoud's report to the Academie des Sciences. They inoculated eight guinea pigs with tuberculosis virus, then exposed three of them for an hour daily to the rays during eight weeks. The five who were kept from the rays developed abscesses, and their health was deranged. The three kept in good health and grew fat on the rays.

A MOTOR cab has been built which is well suited for a doctor's work. A practitioner who had it constructed especially from his own designs, has been riding in it for a year without a hitch. It makes a speed of 16 miles an hour, climbs hills at 10 and 13 per cent. grade, and goes through six inches of mud at the rate of five miles an hour. The vehicle weighs complete 1,040 pounds, and the body entirely hides the propelling apparatus.

OPPOSITION to the Chicago canal comes from an unexpected source. The Canadians have become alarmed and propose a fight against the opening. They now have only 26 feet of water in the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. If this depth is lessened the largest ships can not be accommodated and the canal, the Canucks insist, will lessen it. A commission of competent engineers to inquire into the situation now seems inevitable.

PAPER can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, and banana skins, bean stalks, pea stalks, cocoanut fiber, straw, sea and fresh water weeds and many kinds of grass are all applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur, wool and from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried.

A BRIGHT young woman in Philadelphia makes her living by house hunting for other people. Her own trouble in finding the right sort of domicile put the idea into her head. She has made arrangements with the real estate dealers and hunts houses on commission. Besides, she receives a fee of $1 from the family for whom she finds the house. All that is necessary is to give her explicit instructions as to what is wanted, and if such a place is to be found inside the city limits she finds it.

W. S. STRATTON, who owns the great Independence mine at Cripple Creek, has an income of $2,000 a day from that property, and as much more from other mines. He has his office over a bicycle store at Colorado Springs, is about 45 years of age and looks 60. He lives in the simplest manner in a little cottage that did not cost over $500. It was only after repeated failures that Stratton went prospecting at Cripple Creek. Wandering disconsolately over the mountain side, he found a broken piece of rock which, sent to a Denver chemist, assayed $300 to the ton. He promptly staked a claim.

FAVORS THE TICKET.

President Cleveland Publicly Announces His Position.

Indorses the Indianapolis Democratic Ticket—Messrs. Palmer and Buckner Formally Notified of Their Nomination.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14.—Thousands of "sound money" democrats did honor to the nominees of their party for president and vice president at the Auditorium Saturday night. The occasion was the formal notification to the candidates of the action of the Indianapolis convention. Senator Donelson Caffery, from the far south, in words of warm personal friendliness and expressive of the confidence of the gathering by which he was delegated, made the speech notifying Senator John McAuley Palmer, the aged federal general. Sectionalism was again disregarded when the eloquent New Yorker, Col. John R. Fellows, tendered to Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, a gallant ex-confederate, the honor of second place on the national ticket.

Letter from Cleveland.

Mr. Bynum stated the purpose of the meeting, concluding with the reading of a number of telegrams, notably the one from President Cleveland. This was eagerly awaited by the crowd. It had been the talk of the street and the hotels all day. Its reading created the greatest enthusiasm of the evening. Almost as much enthusiasm was aroused by the telegram from Secretary Carlisle. President Cleveland's letter was as follows:

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 10.—To Hon. W. D. Bynum: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening. As a democrat, devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant, and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true democracy shall not be smothered, and insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful hands.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Secretary Carlisle's Message.

The letter from Secretary Carlisle is as follows:

"Washington, Sept. 12.—To Hon. W. D. Bynum: Your telegram inviting me to attend the meeting at Louisville to-day has been forwarded to me at this place, and I greatly regret my inability to accept. The conservative and patriotic declaration of the Indianapolis convention on the public questions involved in the pending contest and the high character of its nominees cannot fail to arouse the real democratic sentiment of the country and command the hearty support of all who sincerely believe in the preservation of the public honor, the public peace and the stability and value of the currency used by our people. I am proud to take my stand with the old-fashioned democrats who have refused to abandon their honest convictions in order to form unnatural alliance with political and social organizations whose purposes are dangerous to the country and wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our party, and I pledge to you and your associates such support and assistance as I can properly give during the campaign. J. G. CARLISLE."

Gen. Palmer Notified.

When order was restored Mr. Bynum introduced Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, who as he stepped forward was accorded an ovation. As the senator referred one by one to the declarations of the platform adopted by the party at Indianapolis the audience at the mention of each principle enunciated gave new evidence of its enthusiasm. As he concluded and when Senator Palmer arose to reply the enthusiasm was intense. Wild cheers greeted the nominee. The demonstration lasted for several minutes.

He Accepts.

Senator Palmer said he accepted the unsought honor and responsibility as proof that his fellow-citizens had confidence in his devotion to democratic principles. Referring to his public services, commenced over 50 years ago, he said he had at all times been controlled by his own convictions of duty.

The senator continued: Our duties as lovers of our country are present, and we must meet and deal with existing conditions, and to these the late national democratic convention addressed itself. Its platform asserts truths which can be demonstrated, and it correctly defines democratic principles." He quoted extensively from the platform of the Indianapolis convention, and said with reference to the financial plank:

Duty of the Present.

"This language is but a reiteration of the terse demand of the democratic platform of 1892, that "every dollar" coined or issued by the government shall have equal power in the market and in the payment of debts." The convention which assembled in Chicago in July of the present year, in demanding the unlimited coinage of silver dollars on the ratio of 412½ grains of standard silver to 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, with full legal tender quality for all debts and dues, public and private, offer to the country a scheme from which every voter may expect whatever advantage to the country or himself his reason or even his imagination can suggest.

They Do Not Agree.

"The advocates of the unlimited coinage of full legal tender silver do not agree as to what will be the consequence of the adoption by the United States of their favorite measure. The more intelligent know that it is impossible by law to give silver bullion or silver coin a local value in the United States, and therefore Mr. Bryan, who must be regarded as the official interpreter of the free silver dogma, asserts his belief that the unlimited coinage of legal tender silver by the United States alone would increase the value of silver bullion, which is to-day 67 cents, to $1.29, and he asserts his belief that under unlimited coinage the silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of standard silver, coined by the authority of the United States, would be of equal acceptability and value with the dollar containing 25.8 grains of standard gold in all the markets of the world.

Not Supported by Experience.

It is something that this opinion has no support in the experience of mankind. It is enough for present purposes to say it has no foundation other than the confident assertions of those who share in that belief. No party in the country ever undertook so much as do the advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver. They not only undertake to maintain commercial parity in value of about 424,502,641 silver dollars, already coined by the United States under the authority of the acts of February 28, 1878, and of July 14, 1890, and of all the silver dollars that hereafter may be coined, but they assume the task of advancing the value of the silver coinage of all the nations of the world to an equal acceptability and value with coins of gold. If the expectations of such of the advocates of free coinage of silver are realized it would be difficult upon their own premises to perceive what would be gained by those who expect cheap money.

The Real Expectation.

But the real expectation of the great body of supporters of the free coinage of silver, and one much more in harmony with the experience of mankind, is that the unlimited coinage of silver would give to the country a depreciated and cheaper dollar, which would be attended and followed by the ruin of all industries, the destruction of public and private credit, and irreparable mischief.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Our platform commits us to the maintenance of the democratic faith. Many of our associates, deluded by deceptive sophistries, are supporting a coalition which disavows the traditional faith of the democratic party. The best we can hope for them is that they may be defeated, and when defeated they may return to the safe paths that they have heretofore trodden.

Buckner Notified and Accepts.

After the applause which greeted Senator Palmer at the conclusion of his remarks had subsided, Col. Fellows, of New York, addressed the gathering and notified Gen. Buckner of his nomination. The latter followed in a short speech of acceptance. At the conclusion of Gen. Buckner's speech the convention adjourned with three cheers for Palmer and Buckner.

HONORED A HERO.

Commodore Perry's Victory Celebrated at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—The prolonged celebration of Cleveland's centennial finally closed Thursday. It was the anniversary of the opening of the famous naval engagement on Lake Erie that ended September 13, 1813, in Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, as commander of a United States squadron, defeating the British under Commodore Barclay; and the closing demonstration of the centennial was appropriately timed in recognition of this memorable event. The city was crowded with visitors, the influx being second only to that of Founders' day. A national salute was fired at sunrise, and at 9:30 the public exercises opened in the Central armory. Mayor McKisson delivered the address of welcome and introduced Gov. A. S. Bushnell, who, as president of the day, delivered an interesting address. Speeches were also made by Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and other distinguished guests, and an ode dedicated to Perry's victory was read by Frederick Boyd Stevenson. After the exercises the Perry monument in Wade park, which had been decorated with flowers, was visited by large numbers of people.

TO BOOM TRADE.

Manufacturers and Retailers Form an Association.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Two hundred Chicago manufacturers and jobbers and over 20,000 retail merchants, outside of Chicago, have just completed the greatest mercantile alliance that the history of the country has ever known, whose objects are to make known the advantages of trading in Chicago and the improvement of methods of merchandising. Articles of incorporation of the association, which is called the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, have been received from Springfield. A board of directors and an executive committee have been chosen and the officers of the association are to be elected next week.

Mergenthaler Loses.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The commissioner of patents has reversed the decision of the examiners in chief in the case of W. S. Scudder vs. Ottmar Mergenthaler as to priority of invention in line casting machines and awarded the case to Scudder, who he finds conceived the invention as early as May, 1890; proceeded thence to the construction of his complicated, costly, but entirely successful second machine in October, 1892, and therefore priority of invention is awarded to Scudder.

Bourke Cockran in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—At the Auditorium, in the presence of 6,000 persons last Saturday night, Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, delivered an address on the political issues. He spoke under the auspices of the American Honest Money league, and was particularly severe on Mr. Bryan and his theories as enunciated in speeches made by the latter.

Attorney-General Harmon's View.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Attorney-General Judson Harmon on Friday made public his views respecting the political situation, especially emphasizing his opinion on the question of "Federal Interference in Local Affairs," on which subject the attorney-general does not agree with the protest embodied in the Chicago platform.

Cannot Stop Filibusters.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—The United States minister, Mr. Taylor, has declared to the Spanish government that the United States is most favorably disposed toward Spain, but that, owing to the extent of the United States coast line she is unable to prevent the departure of filibusters for the island of Cuba.

The Letter Carriers.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 12.—The whole of the afternoon session of the National Letter Carriers' association was devoted to the election of officers under the Australian ballot system. J. N. Parsons, of New York, was elected president. San Francisco was selected as the next place of meeting.

C. E.'s at San Francisco in '97.

Boston, Sept. 12.—The officers of the United Society of Christian Endeavor announced Friday that the next international Christian Endeavor convention will be held July 7-12, 1897. San Francisco has been selected as the place.

Tornado in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 11.—A violent tornado swept over parts of this city yesterday, doing great damage to property and killing five persons and injuring over 50 others.

Legally Hanged.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Charles Hamilton was hanged here yesterday for the murder of an old man named McAbee in Franklin county last winter.

Fifteen Men Executed.

Athens, Sept. 12.—Fifteen men, mostly notorious brigands, were executed at Fort Palamidi Thursday.

BRYAN ACCEPTS.

Democratic Candidate for President Writes a Letter.

If Elected, He Declares Emphatically That He Will Decline to Be a Candidate for a Second Term—His Views Upon the Issues.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—W. J. Bryan, democratic nominee for president, Wednesday made public the following formal letter of acceptance:

"Hon Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention—Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers, and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States.

No Second Term.

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested in the constitution in the chief executive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance my personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reelection in case this campaign results in my election.

Indorses the Platform.

"Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption, and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

A Dual Government.

"Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests 'an indissoluble union of indestructible states.'

Bonds.

"An increase of the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity has been imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal rights vested in the United States to redeem its notes in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury, according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department.

National Bank Currency.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States notes which stand behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

Pensions.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brains and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the nonproducing class of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

The Civil Service.

"That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes when their official representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in the appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

The Tariff.

"It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important questions. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored. W. J. BRYAN."

Sultan Brought to Time.

Athens, Sept. 11.—In consequence of the receipt of a peremptory British note, the sultan of Turkey has issued an irade ordering that the expulsion of Armenians from Constantinople be stopped.

Heavy Failure at Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Herron, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, assigned Thursday afternoon. Assets, $121,000; liabilities, $96,-900.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Sept. 14.

The Mutual national bank in New Orleans closed its doors.

The Imperial, the second largest hotel at Old Orchard Beach, Me., was burned.

The Colorado republicans met at Denver and nominated J. E. Hursh for governor.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Belgrade to depose King Alexander of Servia.

The Montana republicans in convention at Helena nominated A. C. Botkin for governor.

The Progreso theater in Monterey, Mexico, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $100,000.

The people's party of Colorado in session at Pueblo nominated Morton S. Bailey for governor.

Prof. Francis J. Child, the oldest member of Harvard's faculty, died at Boston, aged 71 years.

George Lynch and Reese Reese lost their lives by the explosion of a powder mill at Youngstown, O.

Jose Perea shot and killed his sweetheart, Altagracia Polaco, at Las Vegas, N. M., and then killed himself.

The Bank of Commerce, a state institution, closed its doors at New Orleans with liabilities of over $300,000.

Candidate William J. Bryan left Lincoln for a month's tour of speechmaking through the south and east.

The Franklin cotton mills at Cincinnati were placed in the hands of a receiver, with liabilities of $163,000.

Miss Clara Barton, the representative of the Red Cross society, arrived in New York from the scene of the Armenian troubles.

Henry C. Bowers, of Cooperstown, N. Y., and W. A. Kerman, Jr., of Utica, were killed by lightning near the former place.

An express train on the Lake Shore road caught fire near Goshen, Ind., and one car containing money and valuable goods was burned.

Two cigarmakers, one at Norfolk, Va., and the other at Jacksonville, Ill., threw themselves before moving trains and were cut to pieces.

Delegations from Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with their respective governors, paid their respects to Maj. McKinley at Canton, O.

Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her son, aged 11 years, were murdered in their home at Moncton, N. B., by unknown persons and the building set on fire.

Ship Kinsey (colored) was lynched by a mob near Lovett, Ga., for criminally assaulting Mrs. Monroe Johnson, a young married white woman.

Charles McGovern, Charles O'Toole and George Stevens were found dead in a miner's cabin a mile from Victor, Col. It is thought they were poisoned.

TO ENCAMP WITH THE G. A. R.

Sons of Veterans Vote to Meet at Same Time and Place as Older Body.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—At Thursday morning's session of the commandery in chief of the Sons of Veterans Commander Russell's recommendation that future encampments be held at the same time and place as those of the G. A. R. was concurred in.

Indianapolis gets the next encampment. The election of officers resulted: James L. Rake, of Reading, Pa., commander in chief; L. P. Kennedy, of Colorado, senior vice commander; R. M. Buckley, Jr., of Louisville, junior vice commander.

Will Not Name a Ticket.

Milwaukee, Sept. 11.—The state central committee of the gold democrats decided at a secret meeting Thursday night not to put a state ticket in the field. The committee was informed that Gen. Bragg would not run for governor, as he did not feel equal to an exciting campaign at this time. Senator Vilas declared in favor of a state ticket, but upon hearing from each congressional district, the committee decided not to place a ticket in the field.

Schweinfurth Married.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10.—Jacob Schweinfurth, the self-declared "Christ," who has maintained a "heaven" near Rockford, Ill., for several years past and who has large numbers of misguided people among his followers, was married in this city Wednesday afternoon to Mary Ann Tuttle, one of his most prominent "angels," as the women are termed who have espoused the cause of Schweinfurth.

Mrs. Beecher Has Whooping Cough.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, widow of the noted preacher, is sick at her home in this city with whooping cough, which she contracted while on a recent visit to her grandchildren in Connecticut. Mrs. Beecher is 84 years old.

Died in Prison.

Anamosa, Ia., Sept. 12.—Polk Wells, the notorious outlaw, who was transferred from Fort Madison to the Anamosa prison recently, died at the penitentiary Friday afternoon. The remains will be shipped to his wife, who lives in Missouri.

Father and Four Sons Lost.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 14.—Henry Warford and his four sons, of Green Bay, Newfoundland, were drowned in the Straits of Belle Isle while on their way home in a small schooner from a fishing cruise.

Gentry Is King.

Glen's Falls, N. Y., Sept. 11.—In a match race here yesterday between John R. Gentry and Star Pointer the former won in 2:01½, equaling Robert J.'s mark.

His Spite Ended.

Far Hills, N. J., Sept. 12.—Silas Huffman, an obstinate eccentric who remained in bed for over 15 years out of spite, died at his home near here yesterday.

Mother and Daughter Drowned.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 14.—Mrs. William Vyberg and her daughter, aged 20 years, were drowned here Sunday while attempting to ford a swollen creek.

MAINE HAS SPOKEN.

The Republican Ticket Elected By Increased Majority.

The Republican Managers Claim 50,000 Plurality for Gov. Powers. Tom Reed and Other Republican Congressmen Elected.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 14.—Maine has followed the example of Vermont and declared for the republican ticket by the largest majority in her history. According to the latest returns tonight, the plurality for Powers (Rep.) for governor will be over 45,000, and possibly in the neighborhood of 50,000.

T. B. Reed is re-elected to the house by over 10,000 plurality. The returns show a majority of about 12,000 for Mr. Dingley for congressman from the Second district, over 10,000 for Mr. Milliken in the Third district, and practically the same for Mr. Boutelle in the Fourth district.

In the state legislature the democrats will apparently have less than half a dozen of the representatives in the house and not one in the senate.

As anticipated, the republicans polled a tremendous vote and secured many democratic ballots. On the other hand many disaffected democrats remained at home and only a few voted for the nominee of the gold standard wing. The populist and prohibitionist votes have been received from only a few towns, but it is evident that neither party polled as large a vote as two years ago.

THE PIPE OF PEACE.

It Is Smoked by Hostile Indian Tribes in Wisconsin.

Ashland, Wis., Sept. 14.—At five o'clock Friday afternoon the Sioux and Chippewas, two of the most powerful tribes of American Indians, who have been in bitter enmity for centuries past, smoked the pipe of peace. The Chippewa Indians, 500 in all, headed by Chief Gagigebiiung, marched to the tepees of the Sioux without music or any demonstration whatever. They were met by Chiefs Flat-Iron, Rocky Bear, Bloody Elk and about 300 Sioux. Col. W. F. Cody represented the Sioux and Lieut. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., the Chippewas.

Each of the chiefs carried white flags of truce and all Indians were in full war paint and feathers, and spoke through interpreters. Wound-in-the-Knee, a Sioux chief, refused to take part because Chippewas killed his father in the memorable campaign of 1842, near the very spot they met on the Brule river. A three-year-old Sioux girl and a four-year-old Chippewa boy plighted their troth as signifying that the unity was complete—the first betrothal between the two tribes ever known. Some of the Indians were moved to tears and there was not the least demonstration of war dance or old time customs.

MAY RAISE IT TO 3 PER CENT.

England Will Increase Rate of Discount to Keep Gold at Home.

London, Sept. 14.—A representative of the press, as a result of inquiries among leading London bankers and financiers, learns that the bankers generally are in expectation that a further draft for gold will be made upon Great Britain by the United States, but none of them will venture to estimate the extent of the draft. As to a further increase of the Bank of England's rate of discount, there is no doubt that the bank will raise its rate to three per cent. in the event of any large drain of gold from England, and it certainly would not require a drain as large as £6,000,000 sterling, the sum which it was reported Friday might be reached, to cause a rise in discount rates.

The Statist, in an article on the situation, says: "Nobody can foresee how large the American drain of gold will be, but prudent bank directors will lose no time in making their discount rate effective."

GEN. MORGAN DEAD.

Passes Away at Quincy, Ill., at the Age of Eighty-six.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 14.—Gen. James D. Morgan died here this morning at the age of 86. Deceased was born in Boston, Mass. He served in the Mexican war. Early in the war of the rebellion he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Illinois infantry. In 1862 he was made a brigadier general and for gallant conduct in the war at Bentonville, N. C., he was promoted to brevet major general of volunteers. He served under Gens. Pope, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Four persons were killed and sixteen seriously injured as the result of a wreck on the Arcadia & Mad River railroad about five miles north of Arcadia, Cal., the 13th. The dead are: Miss Annie Holland of Riverside, Miss Kirkham of Blue Lake, Fannie Gregory of Eureka, Sandy Cameron brakeman.

The Spanish government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a trial by a civil court of the Competitor prisoners, and the formal announcement is expected in the next mail from Minister Taylor in Madrid.

The Chicago university has received the proffer of the use of property consisting of 3,000 acres around Wolf lake for biological laboratories.

Awkeanpr Hazunobr, the principal of a college for the blind in Odessa, Russia, is making a tour through this country to examine the methods of teaching used in the schools and colleges for the instruction of the blind. He says that Russia has nearly seven times as many blind among her population as the United States.

Frenchmen are going in for the extravagantly high collars that the royal princes have brought into fashion in London, turned down at the points. They are also exhibiting a very gandy taste in cravats.

PNEUMATIC COUCHES.

An Appliance That May Revolutionize Sleeping Car Travel.

Can Also Be Used on Steamships When One's Stateroom Will Become a Parlor by Day—Beds That Take Up No Room.

Sleeping on air is the latest innovation in railway travel. The use of compressed air for this purpose will, in the estimation of railway men, eventually revolutionize railway travel and relegate the familiar and somewhat clumsy Wagner and Pullman sleeping cars to the background.

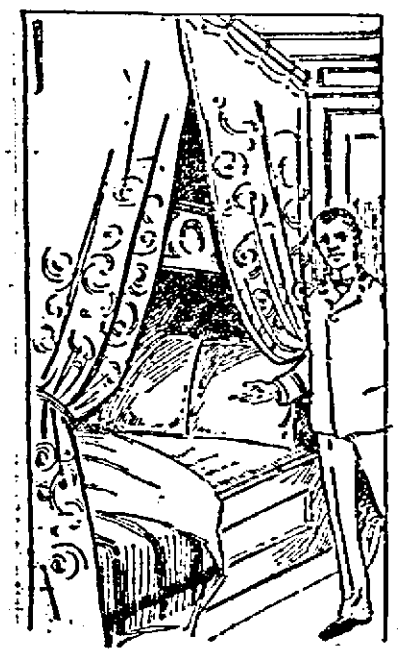
At present the only car completely fitted with compressed air cushions and beds is the private car of Vice President J. N. Schoonmaker, of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad. These have been found, however, to be not only practicable, but to possess so many advantages over the accommodations of ordinary sleeping and parlor cars that a number of roads are having similarly fitted ones constructed, and before long they will be in general use on many of the great trunk lines of the country.

Col. Schoonmaker's car was built after the plans of L. F. Ruth, the inventor of this latest system of car furnishing. In appearance it does not differ externally from the ordinary private car of railroad officials. The interior by day is that of a handsomely fitted up parlor car.

The customary chairs are seen on either side of the car, and they are covered with plush. When one sits in them, however, a marked difference is noticed from the ordinary car chair. This is explained by the fact that instead of the usual upholstering, the chair cushions are filled with compressed air which lessens, in a great degree, to the occupant, the jolting and jarring of the car when in motion.

During the day no one would for a moment suppose that he was riding in a sleeping car, and it is not until the day coach is transformed into a sleeper that the possibilities of the use of compressed air in this direction are fully realized.

The transformation is affected in this wise: First, the air in the chair cush-



AIR BED FOR SLEEPING CARS.

ions is exhausted, the light frame work folded up and slipped into an opening in the side of the car. Thus all the seats in the car is disposed of and it is ready for the beds.

The panels on either side of the windows open outward like a door. On the inside of these panels is a metal track over which is drawn a steel, spring-like arrangement which supports the bed. Fitting closely against the side of the car and concealed during the day by the closed panels, is a rubber bag folded after the fashion of an accordeon.

By turning a valve connected with a storage tank beneath the car, compressed air is admitted into the rubber bag, which inflates and forces itself outward from the sides of the car until it rests upon the steel framework, and the bed is ready to be made up. The head and foot of the bed are panels which fit also into the side of the car.

When the berth or bed is not desired for use another valve is turned, and the air in the mattress expelled. The mattress itself assumes the appearance of an empty rubber bag, and is drawn back against the side of the car as before. The panels are then closed and the sleeping car is once more ready to become the parlor car for the day traveler.

One great advantage of these appliances is that they can be fitted to steamships and dwellings as well as cars. They are particularly adapted for use in conveyances where economy of space is desirable, as on steamships, where they can be folded into the wall or stateroom partition during the day, and thus give the occupant almost twice the amount of space now available. This is an advantage which any one who has had to endure cramped stateroom accommodations will readily appreciate.

Other considerations which recommend this appliance to railroad men are its cleanliness, extreme lightness, and above all, its cheapness. The ordinary Pullman or Wagner sleeping car is the heaviest and costliest built, not only in its frame but in its fittings. Questions of strength and safety will naturally preclude a lighter frame and therefore the possibility of lighter fittings is of the greatest importance to a railroad company.

The invention of this system will probably, for this reason, mark the most radical change in the development of the sleeping cars, since they were first of all run in the United States, over 30 years ago.

SIMON B. BUCKNER.

Career of the Indianapolis Nominee for Vice President.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner was born in Hart county, southern Kentucky, in 1823, and still lives in the log house in which he was born and which was built by his father over 100 years ago. He has improved the original cabin. He has never lived away from his home except when governor of the state. He was the democratic "sound money" candidate for the senate before the legislature last winter.

Gen. Buckner is worth over $1,000,000, most of it in real estate. He graduated from West Point in 1844. He entered the army in the Mexican war and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was promoted to a captaincy for gallantry at Molino del Ray. He remained

GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

at West Point as assistant instructor of infantry tactics until March, 1855, when he resigned.

When the civil war came on he resided in Kentucky and was made adjutant general of the state, with command of the state guard. Later he entered the confederate army.

During the siege of Fort Donelson he was third in command of the fort. Gen. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attacks of February 13 and 14 the confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless. The senior generals turned the command over to Gen. Buckner and in the evening departed by boats. Gen. Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, suggesting an armistice until noon of February 15, in order that terms of surrender might be agreed upon by the appointed commissioners. To this Gen. Grant replied, and the surrender was soon accomplished.

At the close of the war Gen. Buckner devoted himself to his business interests of farming and real estate. He has been twice married.

WANTS HIGH OFFICE.

Frank S. Black, Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.

The nomination of Hon. Frank S. Black as the republican candidate for governor of New York was a genuine surprise to a great majority of the people. It seemed almost certain at the outset of the convention, says Leslie's Weekly, that its choice would fall in another direction. It became apparent, however, to the party leaders that either one of the selections which seemed the more probable would be likely to alienate the support of a very large body of republicans; and as the outcome of this condition new forces asserted themselves, and Mr. Black was chosen as best representing the principles of that element of the convention which, while in sympathy with the so-called machine, was hardly prepared to slap in the face the opponents of the dominant organization. Mr. Black is not altogether unknown to politics. His participation in the movement for the overthrow of the desperate gang of bullies who had so long made a travesty of elections in the city of Troy, and especially his effort to bring to justice the murderers of Robert Ross, the young republican watcher at the polls who was slain while in the performance of his

HON. FRANK S. BLACK.

duty, had brought him into conspicuous notice. There is no doubt at all that it was largely due to his efforts that certain amendments were made in the election laws which are calculated to put an end to the frauds which so long prevailed in our populous communities. The blank-ballot law of 1895 was one of the results of the agitation which was begun at Troy and vigorously prosecuted throughout the state.

Mr. Black is a member of the present congress, having been elected in 1894. He is a graduate of Dartmouth college, having made his way by hard work and great self-denial. He is now in the 44th year of his age. Those who know him best believe that he will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office to which he aspires genuine conscientiousness of purpose, with an intellectual equipment adequate to their creditable performance.

A Remarkable Snake.

There is a belief current in all parts of India that a certain snake called Sheah Nag, when it attains the age of 1,000 years, has a precious jewel formed in its head. This jewel, it is affirmed, has the quality of sucking up the poison of the deadliest snake if applied to the wounded part.

JOHN MAYO PALMER.

Nominee for President of the "National Democracy."

He Has Played Quite an Important Part in the Affairs of the Nation—His Career in the Army and as a Politician.

If Senator Palmer's 79 years are considered, he may be looked upon as an old man, but those who know him are aware that these years sit no more heavily upon him than 50 upon the average citizen. His physical and mental powers are well balanced, and he is capable of a great deal of hard work either way. When in Washington Senator and Mrs. Palmer make their home at the Elsmere, on H street, northwest. They take little part in social festivities, remaining a great deal in the company of each other. They walk and ride together when the weather is good.

Senator Palmer's present residence is Springfield, Ill. He owns a farm near Carlinville and a modest homestead in Springfield. He was born in Scott county, Ky., September 13, 1817, removed with his father to Madison county, Ill., in 1831, attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois and entered Alton (now Shurtleff) college in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses by his labor.

In 1838 he taught school and studied law; in December, 1839, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected probate judge of Macoupin county; in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the state constitution; in 1848 was reelected probate judge, and in November of the same year (1849) was elected county judge, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy; was elected to the senate again in 1854 as an independent candidate, and at the session of the legislature which convened in January, 1855, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull for United States senator.

He was a delegate soon afterward to the republican state convention and was made its president; was a delegate to the convention held in 1856 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont; in 1859 was a candidate for congress; in 1860 was one of the electors at large on the republican ticket in Illinois and was elected; in 1861 was a member of the police conference at Washington.

On the 9th of May, 1861, he was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment

SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER.

of Illinois infantry; was promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April, 1862, commanded a division under Gen. Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and later took part in the operations against Corinth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro' in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and was promoted to be major general of volunteers; took part in the operations against the confederate army commanded by Gen. Bragg on its retreat to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga; was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth army corps in October, 1863; took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in November, 1863; in 1864 commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved at his own request August 4, 1864. He commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866.

His resignation from the army was accepted September 1, 1866. He removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the democratic visitors in Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was nominated as a candidate for United States senator by the democratic members of the legislature in January, 1877, and was afterward twice nominated for the same office and defeated; was a delegate at large to the national democratic convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the democratic state convention a candidate for governor and was defeated; in 1890 was nominated by the democrats of the state as a candidate for senator and carried the state by 20,000 plurality. One hundred and one democratic members of the legislature were elected who voted for him on 153 ballots. On the 154th ballot the independents united with the democrats and he was elected senator. His term will expire March 3, 1897.

Case of Mistaken Identity.

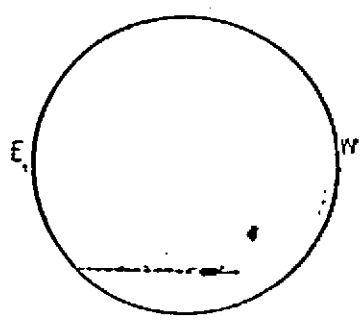
London has been surprised at a strange case of mistaken identity. A man who was wanted for deserting his wife, was approached by a detective, who showed him a photograph, and asked: "Is that you?" The man replied in the affirmative, and was arrested. He protested that he had not deserted his wife, but the woman positively identified him. A little later she took another look at his side face, and said, as positively, that he was not her husband. The next day the real deserter was apprehended, and the resemblance between the two men was marvelous. Furthermore, it was discovered that both were 27 years old, both carpenters, and both had three children.

MAY HAVE SATELLITES.

Chicago Astronomer Thinks the Earth Has at Least One of Them.

Louis Gathmann, one of Chicago's enthusiastic amateur astronomers, thinks he has discovered a satellite of the earth. It has generally been taken for granted that it has none, but Mr. Gathmann now believes this view to be erroneous.

"Has our earth a number of satellites revolving around its orbit similar to those of Saturn or Jupiter?" he asked, and then he proceeded to answer his own question thus: "Even Mars has two known satellites, while our earth, so far as is known in fact, has none. Luna, our moon, is by no means a satellite, but a planet. Luna does not revolve round our earth, as all other known satellites revolve around their respective planets in our solar system. Saturn has a great number of planets



THE EARTH'S SATELLITE.

revolving around its orbit. The so-called rings consist also of thousands of satellites, only our present telescopes are not powerful enough to separate them. So likely our own earth is also surrounded by a great number of unknown satellites. At least one of them I think I have discovered. Its path is from west to east. When I got it under my telescope I was making observations of the sun's spots. I uncovered it. It took about five seconds to pass across the sun's disk from the time I first saw it, when it was at the spot indicated by the arrows. Its distance, of course, cannot be determined unless other observers had an opportunity to see it or had it under their cameras. However, at the same speed, approximately, it would move round our earth in 90 minutes, and if its distance from us be 500 miles it would then have a speed of about five miles per second.

"Our earth may have a great number of such small satellites revolving round its orbit, yet unknown, and they might never be discovered for this reason: In the daytime they are not visible because of too much light from the sun. At night, after the sun has set, they are in the shadow of our earth again, and not having light of their own they would be in eclipse. If their mean distance from our earth was 500 miles to be visible by a telescope of 160 magnifying power, such as I used, their diameter must be at least 35 feet. If smaller they would not be visible. Comparing their diameter by the transit of Mercury it would hardly be one-tenth. I hope other observations may have been made by other astronomers, so that we may be able to determine its distance."

HON. JOSIAH GROUT.

The Gentleman Who Has Been Elected Governor of Vermont.

Josiah Grout, the newly-elected governor of the Green Mountain state, was born on a Vermont farm May 29, 1842, and spent his early years in the laborious pursuits incident to the life of a farmer's son. He attended district school in the winter and later went to an academy, where he was pursuing his studies when the war of the rebellion broke out. He went to the front at once, enlisting as a private in Company I of the First volunteer cavalry. He was elected second lieutenant when the company was permanently organized. April 1, 1863, he was made a captain and the same date was seriously wounded in action. He still carries the bullet he received in that battle. In 1864 he raised a company for the frontier cav-

HON. JOSIAH GROUT.

alry regiment, organized to repel the St. Alban's raid, and was appointed a major of the regiment. At the close of the war Maj. Grout returned home and resumed the study of law in the office of his brother, Gen. Grout. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and practiced law in partnership with his brother in Barton, Vt., at the same time assisting in editing the Barton Standard. In 1875 he moved to Chicago, where he practiced his profession for three years. He then moved to Moline, Ill., and was elected supervisor of Rock Island county. He declined a proffered nomination to run for congressman, and in 1880 returned to Vermont, settling with his family in the Hinman homestead, where his wife was born, in Derby. After leaving Chicago Mr. Grout abandoned the practice of law and turned his energies to farming. He owns one of the largest farms in Vermont. He was elected to the legislature in 1872 and 1874, and the latter time was chosen speaker. After his return from the west he was again sent to the legislature in 1884, 1886 and 1888, serving as speaker the last two terms. He was a state senator in 1892 and has been vice president and president of the Republican league of Vermont.

SHE SEES THE FUTURE.

Five-Year-Old Girl's Remarkable Gift of Prophecy.

Reared in Humble Surroundings and Her Parents Are Unable to Explain the Phenomenon—Some Samples of Her Power.

Little Mabel Miller, five years of age, living on Houston avenue, near Nineteenth street, South Chicago, is a prophetess, a natural one, who does not deem it necessary to go into a trance when she wants to foretell events. She simply tells what is to happen, in the most matter-of-fact way, and thinks no more about it.

She delivered her first prophecies when but two years of age, when she began to learn to talk, and at first they excited no particular comment, as her mother is a plain, unimaginative woman, who possesses no knowledge of occult matters, and therefore gave no heed to the chatter of the infant phenomenon. Mabel's father is a German, but her mother's father is a Frenchman, M. Jovine. German is the language spoken in the house altogether, and, although Mabel has never heard anything else, she is able to speak English quite as fluently.

Illness in the family she invariably predicts, and there has not as yet been an instance where she was in error. When asked how it is she can tell when a member of the household is about to be ill she invariably says: "I seea 'em in the bed." As a rule her prophecies are without solicitation, as she usually makes no reply when asked concerning future events, and if she does not feel like talking nothing can induce her to say a word.

Mabel's home is a modest two-story frame house, like hundreds of others in the vicinity, and the family are in modest circumstances, the father being a workman in a neighboring factory. All the members of the family are attendants upon the Lutheran church, know nothing of spiritualism, never heard of such a thing, and would not know what it meant if told. The little girl has never been brought into contact with anything of the sort, and does not realize that she is doing anything remarkable in thus peering into the future. In fact, she is but a baby, is childish in everything she does, and

THE BABY SEER OF SOUTH CHICAGO.

has no conception of anything beyond her own little childish pleasures.

It is true she does not predict wars, revolutions, changes in government and the overthrow of dynasties, for they are beyond her comprehension, but as she grows older she may be enabled, through the exercise of her peculiar powers, to foretell all sorts of happenings. At present she confines herself to predicting sickness in the family and the families of relatives, the arrival of visitors at the house, and things that are to happen to her little playmates.

Her mother does not pretend to understand the child. As for the father, he says nothing. The grandfather, Jovine, thinks she is of the supernatural, and the neighbors agree with the grandfather.

One day when her grandfather was visiting at the house she asked him for some pennies. He replied, in jest: "I have none; I am poor, and can't give pennies to little girls."

She quickly answered: "You've got some money in your pocket, and pretty soon, when you sell the house, you will have a lot of money the man will give you."

The grandfather at the same time was negotiating the sale of a house, and a few days afterwards the deal was consummated, but the old man had not said a word to any member of the family on the subject.

As early as three years ago Mabel could read the future in regard to events that were of interest to her. One day she told her mother: "Aunt Anna is coming this afternoon, mamma; so you had better hurry through with your work."

Another day she said: "Grandma is coming to-morrow, and I am going home with her."

In each case the relative came, as prophesied, and Mabel went home with her grandmother, as she said she would.

At another time, when playing with some other children, she said to one of them: "Elsie, you are going to the circus; your uncle is going to take you." Sure enough, Elsie went to the circus with her uncle, although she had not known the treat was in store for her.

Mabel is also an adept at telling the nationality of those with whom she is brought into contact, a peculiarity her parents cannot understand. She can tell at a glance whether a person is French, English, American or German, but how she does it none of the family knows. From what source her inspiration comes no one can tell. She is a natural musician and can sing any song she has ever heard, although she has had no sort of musical training, and is also a natural actress and a lover of the beautiful in everything.

DR. SEWARD WEBB.

His Rise in the Social and Political World Has Been Phenomenal.

The phenomenal success Dr. W. Seward Webb has made of his life has been added to by his recent election to the Vermont legislature. Dr. Webb, though a poor man, married Lila, one of the daughters of the late William Vanderbilt, who dowered her with $15,000,000.

The marriage, of course, laid the foundation of his fortunes. It came about in a romantic way. Dr. Webb was of an old revolutionary family and founded the "Sons of the American Revolution." There were several boys in the Webb family, all well educated, thoroughly aristocratic, but poor. Seward devoted himself to medicine and in his 23d year was a surgeon at the Vanderbilt clinic. One day a little patient was brought in with a broken leg. She was a sweet and attractive child and the young doc-

DR. W. SEWARD WEBB.

tor spent much time with her trying to make existence more bearable for her.

The child kept telling him of a "lovely young lady" who came to see her every day and brought her sweets. He thought nothing much about it and was all unaware that the child was also telling the "lovely young lady" all about the good young doctor. Finally the little girl grew very ill and Dr. Webb stayed with her all day. The young lady called to see the child while he was there and it was over the bedside of a dying charity patient that Dr. Seward Webb and young Lila Vanderbilt first spoke to one another. It turned out to be a case of love at first sight.

After leaving the hospital the doctor changed his mind as to his career and entered Wall street with Daniel Worden. A few years later, when he had accumulated a little money, he married Lila Vanderbilt.

He was made president of the Wagner Palace Car company and when in New York he and his wife live in a handsome Fifth avenue residence. Their principal home, however, is at Shelburne, Vt., from which district he was sent to the legislature. Dr. Webb has his eye on the United States senate and thinks this is a stepping-stone to his ambition.

He has a weakness for horses and owns a large stock, his particular fad being the breeding of hackneys. He is unsurpassed as a whip. He is a very domestic man and detests balls and receptions, preferring his own home circle. Several years ago the doctor published a book, "California and Alaska," which was the result of his observations during a trip made with his family and a few guests.

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON.

The New Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson, the new commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a candidate before the Louisville encampment last year, but finally declined to enter the race against Gen. Walker. He is well known and well liked in the grand army, especially in the west. He was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840. He was educated three miles from the great battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861, within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months, in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo, served under Gen. Grant there; reenlisted for the war July 16, 1861; was promoted December 1, 1861, to ad-

MAJ. THADDEUS S. CLARKSON.

jutant of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry; served with that regiment, and on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that commander on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of union white men of that state; was promoted to major and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under Gen. Steele. On November 11, 1868, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson and to-day has five children. He came to Nebraska, settling in Omaha with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, in March of 1888, and has lived in the state for 20 years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's administration. Maj. Clarkson was on the executive committee of the national council of administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected department commander of Nebraska at the encampment in February, 1890, and has been commander of the Loyal legion of Nebraska.

Cash Selling Makes Easy BUYING

any kind of weather. No shutting off between seasons here.

The public are always ready to buy if the goods and prices are right, and no month in the round year holds as many bargain surprises for you as this very month of September.

Advertising good things to good people always pays. Here are great values for our patrons—money saving items, every one of them.

All the best quality dress prints per yd...... 5c.
Another lot @........ 4c.
Shirting prints........3½c.
Apron Ginghams.....3½c.
All wool yard wide suitings............ 25c.
Outing flannel...4c. and up.

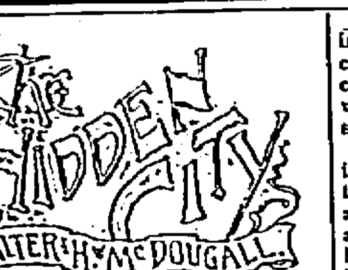
We have a few pair of ladies' tan tan shoes left which we will close out at very low prices.

Mens' all wool suits..$6.50
" worsted " .. 3.50
" wool mixed grey suits........... 4.00
Morris Mills underwear @........ 1.00
Medium weight ribbed each 1.00
One lot all wool underwear each... 75c.

Cash Departm't Store,

312-314-316 Brown st.
Rhinelander.
Wis.

Our guarantee is like a bank check; if your purchase does not suit you bring it back and get your money.



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[CONTINUED.]

This attempt upon his life, however, was adroitly used to Chalpa's disadvantage, for he alone was known to be inimical to Eric, and the election, which took place two days later, was lost to him by only twenty-two votes. The priests and the heads of families alone voted, and the latter were largely influenced by the dastardly attack upon Eric's life—placing it entirely to Chalpa's account.

The latter gave no sign of the rage that consumed him, but smiled as craftily as ever when the votes were counted. He congratulated Kulcan with the suavity of an Italian diplomat, for he had not played his last card, and he was now resolved upon a desperate measure. He now knew the strength of his party and the stuff of which his partisans were made, and in another week he would rid himself of his principal obstacles and come out triumphant. Another week and the Feast of the Katun would be held. He alone knew the name of the doomed maiden whose life would go out that week as a sacrifice to the god of centuries. On the morrow he would announce it, and he felt the thrill of horror which would creep over the city when the name was heard.

That same morning Jan-ila, arising and going forth for a matutinal plunge, found a roll of cotton cloth upon the doorsill. It contained a white stone, with these words upon it:

Thou art God, and knowest they have chosen Lela for the sacrifice. Waken and spare not.

He hurried back to Eric, and the reading of the words gave the latter a shock which unmanned him for several minutes as their dire meaning crept fully upon his mind. He sent for Iklapel and Kulcan. The younger priest was horrified and amazed.

"Could he dare?" he cried. "The fiend! To wreak such a revenge! I cannot believe that he would do such an act. Even he, reckless and cruel as he is, would hesitate to bring such a thing to pass. Has he lost his senses?"

"What do you mean?" asked Eric. "Of whom are you speaking?"

"Chalpa, the head of the council; he who casts the lots and decides the fatal dice throwing! Chalpa the cheat and liar!" cried Kulcan, throwing his arms up wildly. "I fear him not, the scoundrelly assassin!"

Iklapel peered at the youth under his shaggy eyebrows, the fire in his dark eyes blazing somber and low.

"Does my brother believe that Chalpa can cheat; that he would dare to deceive the other two judges, the whole city and Quetzal?"

"Can cheat? Dare?" cried Kulcan. "He can, and he dare, and I will face him with the charge! My sister shall not be the sacrifice!"

"No," said Eric quietly, "she shall not, even if Chalpa has to be taken off to check his too pious zeal. I don't want to kill him, but I certainly shall if he resolves to sacrifice her."

"Yes, you are right," said the old priest. "What can we do?"

"We must get Lela here and keep her until we can arrange matters," Eric replied. "She must come tonight, for she will be safe here. I could defend this house, with Kulcan and Jan's help, against a thousand Atzlans."

"We will go for her at once," cried Kulcan excitedly. "Come, Jan-ila!"

"No, not now—not in daylight—they will suspect!" cried Iklapel. "We must prevent an open conflict; we must win by peaceful means if possible, unless he makes the announcement this afternoon. In that case we must resort to extreme measures."

They dispersed. Eric and Jan-ila immediately prepared for a siege, filling the windows with slabs of stone to resist arrows, and provided food and water enough for several days' use. Iklapel stationed himself at the temple to send the news if the announcement was made, while Kulcan guarded Lela.

At sunset Iklapel's messenger came. Chalpa had announced that Lela was to be the Katun sacrifice—the news was in everybody's mouth. Eric sent Jan-ila to Lela at once and kept guard at the house. His pistol was in his holster at his belt, his rifle in the large room, while several axes and spears—sharp and keen steel—lay ready for Kulcan and Jan-ila.

It grew darker, and they did not appear. The city was strangely silent. He could hear none of the usual evening sounds. A deep, solemn hush hung over all, and the splashing of the river against the bowlders came clear to his ears in the falling shadow. He stepped outside and stood before the door, and his tall figure was outlined darkly against the light within. He had almost resolved to desert his post when he descried two figures approaching, one of them apparently Iklapel. He walked toward them, and noticing that their blankets almost covered their heads stopped short and peered into their faces as they came up to him.

The stooping figure, so like Iklapel in its mimicry, straightened up before him suddenly, and at the same instant he was seized from behind in a viselike grip and thrown to the ground. He struggled to release his arms and draw his revolver, but his assailants had increased in numbers. A gag was forced into his mouth, and his arms were bound behind him. He was allowed to lie there for a moment, and then they raised him to his feet. He saw that he was surrounded by a number of men in priests' robes, but it was too dark to recognize any of them. He looked in vain for Chalpa's face, but the priest was not visible. One of the band went into his house, and bringing forth the candle led the way into the pinon orchards, the rest following with Eric, who, resisting sullenly in unavailing self censure, was carried bodily.

They hurried him along, as though fearing pursuit, through the orchards, along the river again until they came to the ancient burial place, where they halted a moment to be joined by Chalpa. His black eyes gleamed in fierce joy as he leaned over Eric and smiled his cruelest smile, so full of hate and fiendish satisfaction that it chilled his captive's heart for a moment.

"Ah, our pale Quetzal has lost his power! Why does he not strike his servant dead with his eyes? Where is his strength now? If he be a god, let him now save himself. See," he said, turning to his fellow priests. "See the sick, weak god; how he lies there pale and feeble! Why does he not call forth his thunder and strike us dead?"

"Show us now thy mighty magic, O wonder worker," cried another, "before we entomb thee forever!"

"He does not answer," added Chalpa in mock pity. "He is silent before his servants. Speak, O doer of strange deeds, and speak thy last, for silenced you will be forever this night."

Eric made no attempt to speak, knowing that the effort would but provoke their derision, and they raised him again, carrying him to a ruined mass of ancient tombs. Here they placed him, and while one held the flickering light the others removed several flat stones, revealing an opening large enough to admit a man. Into this they crawled, one after another, and pushed Gilbert, feet first, into what he found to be a great square passageway choked with debris. One man remained on guard at the entrance; the rest followed the light in Chalpa's hand down the inclined passage.

The air was cool in the passage, but not damp, and the light flickered now and then as they proceeded. He noticed several branching passages, but his bearers followed the main one until they came to its lowest depth, where it seemed to ascend beyond to a still farther distance. Here they laid him down and drew back—all but Chalpa—who, standing over him with a scowl of hate, addressed him, holding the light close to his face:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Equal to It.

Hy Stacks—Say, you, bring me an oyster stew.

Waiter—'Scuse me, sah, but oysters is out of season, sah.

Hy Stacks—Never mind thet—I'll season 'em myself.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Bissel returned from her home in Michigan after spending a pleasant vacation.

Geo. Ross and wife started Tuesday night for Detroit where they intend to reside.

B. F. Edwards was in Antigo a few days this week. He attended the fair while there.

Gent's regular twenty cent celluloid collars can be bought for five cents at Crusoe's Bargain Department Store.

Mrs. D. E. Miller left yesterday for Ironwood, where she will visit with friends for a few days.

About two hundred pairs of 75 cent and $1.00 gloves and mitts for men, to be sold at 49 cents at Crusoe's Bargain Department Store.

Miss Amelia Madden returned Wednesday noon from an extended visit with her parents at Fox Lake, Wis.

Underwear that is made by Swits Conde which should bring $2.50 a suit can be had at $1.65 a suit at Crusoe's Bargain Dep't Store.

The friends of Miss Lizzie Ashmun are glad to know she decided to return to Rhinelander and resume her duties as teacher at her old post in the South Park school.

A big slice has been taken off the shoe prices here. Every vestige of profit to us is gone. We don't want profit now. We want to get these shoes out of the store and onto your feet. CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Wm. Daniels and Harve Tuttle left Wednesday for Oshkosh where they are entered for two glove contests, Daniels, with Jack Dobbs, a colored boxer, and Tuttle with Tommy Dolan, a light weight of local reputation. Daniels and Dobbs box an eight round go for the gate receipts and Tuttle and Dolan give a four round exhibition contest.

A letter to a Rhinelander business man from John Mooney, formerly of this city, now of Gagen, Wis., savors somewhat strongly of the sentiment which so permeates everything nowadays. He says "a great many men are walking around here and times are hard. I hope the Republicans will get in this time, if not we will be at the merry of world."

This city can boast of one of the best fitted and most complete iron working establishments in this section of country. A visit to the plant of the Rhinelander Iron Co., will disclose to the eye an array of machines that would reflect credit on a city of twenty thousand inhabitants. Planers, drills, lathes, and other implements for the working of iron and steel are everywhere in evidence and the fact that they are properly operated remains without question. John Diller says they are in position to turn out anything from a pin to a saw mill equipment.

E. S. Shepard had his Hodag at Antigo this week.

A. M. Rogers attended the fair at Antigo Tuesday and Wednesday.

A dollar isn't any bigger in our store than elsewhere. It merely looks bigger because its buying power is so greatly increased, particularly now.
CASH DEPARTMENT STORE.

Al. Lytle, assistant chief of the fire department, took a fall at the fire Thursday morning which will be the means of his carrying his left hand in bandages for a few days. In falling he went through a window and a piece of glass entered the hand clear to the bone. The injury is very painful.

All chapter Masons interested in organizing a chapter R. A. M. are requested to meet at the Lodge rooms Saturday evening, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m.

By order of
S. H. ALBAN.

Changeable Weather.

Changeable weather brings to mind "77", Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Colds and Grip. For sale by druggists—25c.

Gogebic County Fair.

For the above occasion, the North-western Line will, on September 15 to 18, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Ironwood and return at very low rates, good returning until and including Sept. 19, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Notice of Drawing Jurors.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at my office at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of Thirty-six (36) persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next General Term of the Circuit Court for said Oneida County, convening on the second Monday in October, 1896, being the 12th day of the month.

Dated Sept. 17, 1896.
W. F. CAIN, Clerk of Circuit Court,
Oneida County, Wis.
By E. C. STURDEVANT, Deputy

Notice of Proposition for Subscription to Railroad Stock.

Whereas, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, the Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, filed with the County Clerk of the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, a definite proposition in writing, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, and sealed with its seal, a copy of which proposition is hereto appended and herewith published and made a part of this notice, desiring and asking a subscription, by said County, to the capital stock of said Railroad Company, by the issuance of the bonds of said County to the amount of twenty thousand dollars:—

And whereas the said Railroad Company did, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, and after the filing of said proposition, present to and file with the said County Clerk a written request, requiring notice to be given by said Clerk, in the same manner provided in Section 916 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin for 1878 and amendatory acts, for giving notice of an election to consider such a proposition, that after the 9th day of October, 1896, a petition to the County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County, Wisconsin, praying that said proposition may be accepted and carried into effect, will be presented for their signatures to the resident tax payers of said County of Oneida, a copy of which petition is hereto appended and herewith published and made part of this notice:

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that after the 9th day of October, 1896, a petition to the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, a copy of which is hereto appended and herewith published, praying that said proposition may be accepted and carried into effect, will be presented for their signatures to the resident tax payers of said County of Oneida.

E. P. BRENNAN,
County Clerk of Oneida Co., Wis.
Dated at Rhinelander, Wis., Sept. 2, 1896.

To the Honorable, the County Board of Oneida County, State of Wisconsin:—

The Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company desires the subscription of the Co. of Oneida to its capital stock to the extent of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid by the issuance of bonds in exchange therefor by the County of Oneida, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars such bonds to bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, (interest and bonds payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of fineness and weight) at Merchants State Bank, Rhinelander, Wis., in ten (10) years from the date thereof.

Such bonds to be deposited in escrow with the Merchants State Bank in Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, to be delivered to the order of said Railroad Company whenever said railroad shall have been completed and in operation by the passage of cars continuously from Rhinelander to a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

The Railroad Company undertakes and agrees to have its line completed and running from a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to Rhinelander depot within nine (9) months from the time when this proposition shall have been accepted and the bonds issued and delivered in escrow, as above set forth.

And the said Railroad Company agrees that it will construct side tracks to all existing mills and factories in Rhinelander, or procure permanent contracts from the other railroad companies for the use of existing facilities as soon as practicable.

Said Railroad Company further agrees to make passenger connections with the passenger and freight trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

The said Railroad Company agrees (to deliver to the proper authorities of Oneida County $20,000 of its capital stock, issued as fully paid, in exchange for the bonds so to be issued as aforesaid. Such stock to be delivered to the said Merchants State Bank at Rhinelander to hold in escrow, to be delivered to said County on the delivery of the last of said bonds to said Railroad.

In witness whereof the Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company has caused these presents to be executed by its President, and its corporal seal to be attached and attested by its Secretary this 29th day of August, A. D. 1896.

Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company
By C. A. GOODYEAR,
(SEAL) Its President.
Attest:
SIDNEY E. EASTMAN, Secretary.

To the Honorable, the County Board of Supervisors of the County of Oneida in the State of Wisconsin:—

Whereas the Rhinelander and St. Paul Railroad Company did, on the 2nd day of September, 1896, file with the County Clerk of said County of Oneida a proposition in writing, signed by its President and sealed with its seal, desiring and asking the subscription of said County to the capital stock of said Railroad Company, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid by the issuance of bonds in exchange for such stock to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, (principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of fineness and weight) at Merchants State Bank, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and containing such other provisions as are by law required to be embodied in such a proposition:—

Now therefore, we, the undersigned, resident tax payers of said County of Oneida, and being a majority of the male persons residing in said County, who were assessed for taxes on real or personal estate in said County, as shown by the last assessment roll, do hereby petition and request your honorable body to accept and carry into effect said proposition.

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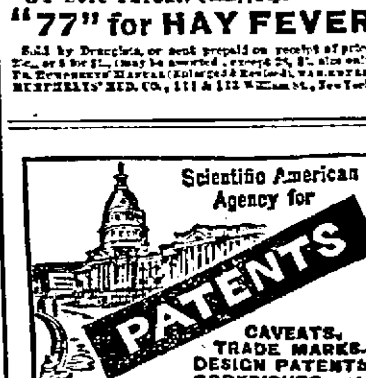

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